THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 19TH JUNE.

IT WOULD APPEAR that the Pleaders and Mookteears of Moorshedabad were asked by the Collector of the district to give their opinion on the Lieutenant Governor's minute on the amendment of the Rent Law with regard to the enhancement of rent. These gentlemen accordingly held a meeting, at which a report was adopted; this report has been communicated to the Collector and published in the local paper, *Protikar*. We give the following extracts from it:

"The meeting were of opinion that the scheme, though proceeding from the best of intentions, viz. to lay down certain general rules and principles on which a fair and equitable rent may be determined, and thereby to prevent the recurrence of those violent disputes which have arisen between Zemindars and ryots during the last few years, would not work successfully. They admit the necessity of some definite principle for ascertaining and determining a fair and equitable rent, but they question the correctness of the principle sought to be laid down by His Honor. They consider that the average rent, paid by non-occupancy ryots in any district or part of a district, can not be a fair basis of calculation, or accepted as indicative of what the average amount of rent would be if adjusted in open market; neither, they think, could the average rents of non-occupancy ryots be so easily ascertained as, the Lieutenant Governor supposes, they might be.

The objections which, in the opinion of the meeting, may be urged against the rents paid by tenants-at-will being taken as the basis on which to calculate the rents that should be paid by occupancy ryots, are —

1. That owing to the conservative tendencies of the agricultural classes, the tenacity with which they stick to the occupation of their forefathers and particular localities where they hold their lands, notwithstanding that superior prospects might be offered in other occupations or in other localities, such a fair and healthy competition as obtains in England or other European countries, where the principles of political economy are better appreciated and more successfully worked, is quite out of the question in this country.

2. That if, as His Honor says, 'the non-occupancy ryots represent a minority of the tenantry of Bengal, a very large portion of these ryots, specially in the Presidency and Rajshahi divisions will be found to be holding what are called *Utbandi* or *Fulsee* Jotes, which are cultivated for 2 or 3 years successively for which rents are paid, and are left uncultivated for an equal term of years for which no rents are paid. Taking the average of these 4 or 6 years, it is doubtful whether the rate of rent of such non-occupancy ryots would be more,——the meeting think, it would be less,——than the rate at which occupancy ryots pay. And therefore an adjustment of the rate of occupancy ryots on such a standard would be extremely unfavorable to the Zemindars.

3. In para 13 of the Minute, His Honor observes——." It seems to be admitted on all hands that rules will hardly be needed in the law regarding the determination of the non-occupancy ryots; that may generally be left to mutual arrangement between land-lord and tenant." Now the non-occupancy ryots generally being less numerous in any particular locality than the occupancy ryots, and not feeling any permanent interest in their tenures, which might be terminated at the will of the land-lord, would, if the Lieutenant Governor's scheme become law, be induced by various unfair influences, too numerous to be enumerated here, that might be brought to bear on them, to agree to any terms that the Zemindars might propose; and to measure the rates of occupancy ryots according to the rates which the non-occupancy ryots might be thus induced to agree to pay, would be a very great hardship to the former. And, as stated above, there is no healthy competition in this country to check the evil.

4. It will be generally found that the same description of land is not in the holding of both occupancy and non-occupancy ryots in any particular district or division of a district; and consequently the Lieutenant Governor's scheme would not help us in determining the rates to be paid on account of different descriptions of land.

5 The same procedure shall have to be followed and evidence shall have to be adduced in the same manner under the proposed scheme as under the existing law; and the ill-feelings between the Zemindars and ryots which are chiefly produced by the vexation and harassment attending enhancement suits and which it is intended to remove, will continue.

It is added that a second meeting will be held for the consideration of proper remedies for the evil complained of.

THE HOWRAH HITAKARI draws attention to the following advertizement:

WANTED.

For the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, N. B. S. Railway, Darjeeling, a head clerk, Salary Rs. 120, rising to Rs.160. A European, or East Indian preferred. Qualification—able to draft letters, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the conduct of official correspondence. Address as. above.

This is a State Railway, and has the advertizement been put in with the sanction of Government? Is it come to this that the natives are to be shut out from such small offices as carry a pittance of Rs 120 a month?

MR. JUSTICE LOUIS JACKSON has taken furlough. It is said that his son, who was lately appointed to the Education Department, has resigned. What is the cause?

THE BHARAT SANSKARAKA, quoting the Dhurma *Twatta*, says that there was lately at Shajehanpore a pitched battle—a war of words—between the Mahomedans and Christians on the subject of the comparative merits of Mahomedanism and Christianity. We are told that about 4000 persons gathered on the occasion including learned Moulavies and Christian Misionaries and native Christians. The battle waged loud and long, and at last the Crescent it is said carried the day. It would be interesting if the particulars of this spiritual battle were given.

THERE HAS BEEN a caste squabble among the Khettries of Delhi in connection with the proposed marriage of the son of the Maharaja of Burdwan. The *Indian Public Opinion* gives the following account of it:

"One of their number engaged to marry his daughter to the son of the Maharaja of Burdwan, who is said by some of the Delhi Khattris to have done things not quite consistent with the tenets of their religion, and the consequence is that they are divided into two factions, Burdwanites and anti-Burdwanites. The latter being by far the stronger party, carry things with a very high hand and have excluded from the brotherhood all those who are on the Maharaja's side.

The plaintiff in the case is the father of the girl. His complaint is that the child was taken away from him and is now being detained against his will. His application is for her to be restored to him.

It seems that the complainant's wife has gone over to the anti-Burdwanites, her father being a zealous partizan of that faction, and that they claim the right to withhold the child from her father on the plea that he, having been excluded from the brotherhood, has incurred loss of all his civil rights.

The case is still *sub judice*.

IN OCTOBER last the committee of the Aborigines Protection Society had addressed a memorial to the Earl of Carnarvon, in which they complained that, under the provisions of a local ordinance passed last year, the lands of a large number of small Indian proprietors in Mauritius were threatened with confiscation. His lordship promised to inquire into the matter; and on May 15 Mr. R. G. W. Herbert, in writing to the Society, says that the Secretary of State "has come to the conclusion that a Commission should be appointed to investigate all complaints of persons, alleging themselves to have been injured by the operation of the ordinance, with a view to giving them compensation if there should appear to be ground for it.'

LORD SUFFIELD, who had visited India with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was entertained at a dinner at North Walsham on his return to Northfolk. His Lordship, in responding to the toast of his health, said the trip had been most successful. He believed that as a rule the natives of India were very intelligent, that they were quite alive to their own interests, and that they considered that their interests were bound up with those of England. India had changed enormously of late years, and he believed that the people were now sincerely attached to England, and that whatever might happen to disturb the peace of England the people of India would remain true.

TUESDAY, 20TH JUNE.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE says that the Berlin Special Correspondent of the *Times*, Dr. Abel, is in receipt of pay from the Prussian Government, and that he receives early news from Prince Bismarck on the understanding that his communications to the leading English paper should be favorable to the policy adopted by the Prussian Government. In other words the *Times* is subsidized by the Prussian Government.

IT IS STATED that professor Chenery is to represent the University of Oxford at the forthcoming congress of Orientalists at St. Petersburg; and Dr. Newbauer, the well-known Semitic scholar and sub-librarian of the Bodleian is to proceed to St. Petersburg at the same time, and at the expense of the University to examine the collection of the Hebrew and Arabian MSS. recently acquired by the Russian Government.

ACCORDING to a French journal, one dines in England for recuperation, in Italy for the utilization of indigenous products, in Spain for the enjoyment of the post-prandial cigarette and France for the sake of dining—that is, for chatting, for the enjoyment of life and for the exchange of social amenities. And the Hindu for complying with the law of nature!

HOLLOWAY, according to the *Sporting Gazette*, spends £30,000 a year in advertising his pills, Messrs Moses & Son, tailors, have for years spent £10,000 a year in advertising; so have Messrs. Rowland & Son, of Macassar Oil renown. A similar sum is yearly expended in advertising Dr. de Jongh's codliver oil. Messrs. Heal & Son spend £,6000 a year in advertising their beds and bedding. Mr. Nicholls, the tailor, spends £5.000 a year, and there are numbers of others who equal, and perhaps exceed, those amounts. Madame Tussand pays the Atlas Omibus Company alone £100 a month for advertising her waxworks on their knifeboards. But the largest advertiser in the world is Mr. Hembold, the great New York chemist, whose advertising cost him £2,000 a week. And these expensive advertizements are of course renumerative. Mr. Holloway is worth about £2,000,000 and each of the others has amassed a great fortune. We commend these facts to Indian advertizers.

WE RECORDED the other day the death of Professor Lassen. We take from the *Home News* the following particulars about his life and career:

"By the death of Professor Lassen Germany has lost her most distinguished Sanskrit scholar. Lassen was by birth a Norwegian, born at Bergen in 1800, but he was never looked upon as a foreigner in Germany. He spent all his life at Bonn, as professor of Sanskrit, and was really the true founder of the critical and historical school of Sanskrit Philology in Germany. His editions of Sanskrit texts are executed accordingly to the strict rules of classical criticism, though not free from that eclecticism and freedom in conjectural amendation which distinguished the contemporary school of Gottfried Hermann. He is best known by his work on Prakrit, and by his successful attempt at a truly scholarlike decipherment of the Persian cuniform inscriptions (1836 and 1845). in this work he was, no doubt, indebted to Burnouf, but no one appreciated more than Burnouf the real worth of Lassen's work, leaving to others the ungrateful task of accusing one of the most original decipherers of plagiarism. Lassen's greatest achievement was the "Indiche Alterthumskunde." Much as some of his views on Indian history and chronology have lately been criticised, it should not be forgotten that those who find fault with him are really standing on his shoulders, and that without him the study of Sanskrit would probably never have assumed its present character. With Lassen the first period in the study of Sanskrit on the Continent, inaugurated by Schlegel, Bopp, Burnouf, and Rosen, has come to an end, but the work which it has achieved will for ever remain the sound and solid foundation for future researches in the ancient literature of India."

THE CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE, Mauritius, reports on the successful employment of phosphate-ammoniaco-Magnesian manure in the cultivation of canes, either by itself or combined with Peruvian guano. The manure has been patented by the Secretary to the Chamber.

THE PLANTERS of Mauritius seem to be ill at ease at the notion that the rupees should be superseded by florins. Their organ the *Commercial Gazette* thus discusses this question:

"Already, the colony is accused of having by a *side-wind* diminished the stipulated wages of immigrants to the extent of 10 per cent, by paying those wages in rupees instead of florins or their sterling subdivisions, and we may expect that the quasi-philanthropic societies of England will shortly "depute" the Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying him to take into his earnest consideration this fresh grievance of the "oppressed race", and this further evidence that, in Mauritius, the so-called labor system is niether more nor less than disguised slavery. and, as a consequence, constitutes an outrage on humanity, a check to civilization, and a denial of the most elementary of christian principles. We have scarcely patience when we think of the suicidal policy, as absurd as it is self-destructive, which is being recommended to the community. At the very moment that our Legislature is to be called upon to prononnce on the justice, equity and expediency of important and radical modifications in our immigration system and labour laws, the public mind is purposely excited by a few Civil Servants who have taken a sudden fancy to florins and as sudden a repulsion to rupees.

Whether the currency be changed or not, the wages of the coolies ought certainly to be re-adjusted on the broad basis of equity.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JUNE.

THE FOLLOWING is the list of successful candidates at the last Indian Civil Service Examination:

Name	Total of Marks	Name.	Total of Marks,
Lawrence, Edward ...	1,918	Williams George Mawdsley ...	1,415
Baker, Edward Norman.	1.871	Impey, W. H. Lockington	1,405
Collin, Edward Woodfield	1,770	Sankey, Henry ...	1,403
Shakespear, Alexander M. W. ...	1,711	Casperz, Charles Peter.	1,395
Macpherson, Duncan James ...	1,699	Eales, C.Lindsfedt Modellier ...	1,351
Collins, Arthur Herbert...	1,662	Nethersole, William ...	1,308
Mounsey, Charles Herbert	1,608	Drew, William Wilson ...	1,295
Crawford, James Adair...	5,914	Hall, William Thomas ...	1,273
Bradley, Herbert ...	1,593	Gray, Evelyn ...	1,272
Cappel, Edward Louis ...	1.556	Sim, Henry Alexander...	1,272
Johnstone, James William D. ..	1,544	Meredith, Arthur ...	1,266
Atkinson, John Nathaniel	1,527	Porteous, Alexander ...	1,265
King, Lucas White ...	1,475	Dingwall, Arthur ...	1,257
Gray, Percy ...	1,430	Maguire. H. Fitzjohn Tyrrel ...	1,254
Irwin, George Robert ...	1,422	Seaton, James Clark ...	1,242

HER MAJESTY the Queen has refused to be addressed "Empress in England." Somebody had applied to "Victoria Empress" for Her Majesty's patronage for a bazar in aid of a Wesleyan chapel at Kensworth, near Dunstable. Sir T. M. Biddulph replies: "Buckingham Palace, May 17, 1876—Sir T. M. Biddulph is desired to acknowledge Mr.——'s letter addressed to the Empress Victoria, and to say that the title is not applicable to the Queen. The Queen is unable to subscribe to purely local objects."

THE LONDON Correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* has the following:

"The last seven days must have assuredly been a mortifying period to Sir George Campbell. On the evening of this day week Sir George Campbell has secured an opportunity for the production of his motion on the Coolie Traffic, but as dreadful is now the reputation of the "Indian Nightmare" (as SirGeorge now called about the House) that when the Speaker took the chair at four o' clock last Friday evening, forty members could not by hook or by crook be induced to enter the House hence "No House"was made, and the Speaker,the House of Commons officials and the Parliamentary reporters, all went merrily off to enjoy themselves in their respective ways. On Tuesday night again, of the present week, Sir George Campbell had scarcely commenced the dreary speech with which he intended to have introduced into the House of Commons his East India High Courts (Chief Justices)Bill when an hon. member moved that the House be counted, and as only thirty-five members were found to be present, the House at once adjourned at the early hour of half-past 7 P.M. What must have been peculiarly galling to Sir George Campbell on this last occasion was that whilst the Speaker was counting the House quite a crowd of members stood outside of the House just beyond the Bar. So great, however is the terror which SirGeorge's powers as a" bore's has inspired in the breasts of hon. members that not one of this crowd would enter the House, so as to give poor Sir George a chance of resuming his speech.'

Sir George is simply irrepressible or rather incorrigible.

IT IS stated that Her Majesty has just placed a tomb-stone over the remains of Mr. Brown, Senior (the father of her personal attendant), and has also made over to Mr. Brown's widow a commodious cottage of six rooms in the neighbourhood of Balmoral. We learn from the Australian papers that Her Majesty has paid the passage money from New Zealand of Mr. John Brown's brother, in order that he may be able to once more plant his foot upon his native Heath. Truly, "the rays of regal bounty shine" strongly upon the Brown family!

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Bombay Gazette*, writing of the Prince of Wales' return, says: "In connection with the Princess of Wales going out to meet her husband, I may mention a circumstance which may occasion some surprise. Her Royal Highness asked the Queen for permission to sleep at Osborne on the Wednesday night rather than have to stay at Portsmouth, but Her Majesty refused her permission, and advised her to apply to the Admiralty for the use of one of the yachts. This was done, and the *Enchantress* had to be hurriedly prepared with sleeping accommodation for the Princess and her children."

MISS CARPENTER gave an account of her Indian tour to the National Indian Association on the 15th May last, Mr. Samuel Morley M. P. presiding. She gave the following account of Calcutta: "Her next visit was paid to Calcutta, where great improvements of various kinds were going on. A school had been established at Dacca, and the only obstacle to its success was the want of proper female teachers. In Calcutta itself not much was being done. There was a splendid building, calculated to accommodate two or three hundred children, but it contained only a few children of the higher native class. She hoped that this exclusive system would be relaxed, and proper normal schools established. A meeting in co-operation with the Indian Association was held in Calcutta, at which Sir R. Temple presided, and the utmost zeal in the cause of education was exhibited by orthodox Hindoos, by native Christians, and by English people." "A proper normal school" had been tried in Calcutta, but it failed.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of one of the foremost natives of Madras, Mr. Venkatasami Naidu. We learn from *Native Public Opinion* that at two and twenty he entered mercantile life and was connected until his death with Messrs. Parry & Co. He visited England in 1871, where he was cordially received by the highest in rank. Our contemporary says: "In Mr. Venkatasami Naidu, the Native Community of Madras has lost one of its most respectable, enterprising, and public-sprited gentlemen. There has hardly been of late years one public movement of our townsmen in which he did not take an important part, and aid with his advice, purse and personal exertions." He was it would seem the Ramgopal Ghose of Madras.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE AGAIN. A boatman was charged with stealing a currency note; he was brought down from the Upper Provinces, and kept in custody for twelve days because no evidence was forthcoming; ultimately the Magistrate discharged him. Of course the poor man has no means to prosecute the Police for illegal detention.

THURSDAY, 22ND JUNE.

WHILE WE shew up the Police for their peccadillos it always gives us great pleasure to be able to give them praise where praise is merited. Our Bogra correspondent informs us that in a case of gigantic theft called the Burigong Theft case in which property to the value of Rs. 15,000 was stolen. The Police have shewn remarkable sagacity in tracing and detecting a detachment of miscreants numbering six persons, and the whole credit belongs to Babu Gobin Chunder Chuckerbutty, the Inspector, in following up the scent and bagging the culprits.

A CORRESPONDENT, who lately visited Somerah, a village of some importance to the west of Bullagore in the Hooghly district, says that, even at this time of the year there is so much scarcity of water there and in the neighbouring villages that the people measure out with a sparing hand a glass of water to a thirsty stranger. Tanks are dry and cattle graze in their beds. The inhabitants of Sookreah, Bankipore, Natagore, Digrah, Bullagore, Colora and other neighbouring villages are crying for water. It is said that this is the fifth year of water-famine in this tract.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT draws the attention of the Magistrate of Hooghly and the local Road Cess Committee to the neglected condition of the road which connects Somerah with Bankipore, about which several applications were made to the local authorities without effect.

THE DELHI CORRESPONDENT of a morning contemporary says that the proprietors of the land occupied by the camp of exercise estimate their loss arising from unavoidable neglect of cultivation at Rs. 30,000. The local authorities, it is said, have accepted this estimate.

RAJA RADHAPERSAD SING of Doomraon and Mr. Walton Thomson of Beehia have contributed Rs. 750 and 500 respectively towards the improvement of the school-building at Arrah. Our Government considers these donations to be of such importance as to deserve a place in the *Gazette*.

A CORRESPONDENT from Dinagepore says that the rains there which have set in a little early are copious and as an immediate consequence sickness is rife. It is raining on alternate days, and this the cultivators consider lucky and a benign dispensation of Providence. The people of Churaman are about to move the authorities to favor them with a Post Office, the want of which is sadly felt. A Charitable dispensary in commemoration of the Prince of Wales' visit was lately opened in the zemindari of Babu Raj Narain Chowdhury of Churaman.

A MYMENSING CORRESPONDENT writes to say that the rains in that district have been already so heavy that the river Shoomehwri which flows through the district and which at the close of winter becomes so shallow as that a dog can cross it, is about to overflow.

THE FOLLOWING are some of the details of the arrangements proposed at a late meeting of the committee got up at Mudhoobani at the instance of Moonshee Peary Lal in Behar for reducing marriage expenses. The villages in the sub-division of Mudhoobani have been divided into groups to secure vigilant and strict observance of the rules passed at the general meeting. These groups will be supervised by an influential member of the community. The Moonshee also moved that Ghattucks or match-makers be required to observe the rules as Panchkars, and a selection from among them for acting in that capacity was proposed by the Assistant Secretary. The sub-divisional officer impressed on the Panchkary the necessity of faithfully carrying out the rules laid down for their guidance. It was also proposed that there should be no stipulations before marriage. As an episode of the proceedings, Lala Rooderprosad Sub-Inspector of Schools and a member of the Moithila Kayistha community hoped to be included in the 12 classes of Kayisthas along with his brethren of his caste.

FRIDAY, 23RD JUNE.

NAWAB Samsamulmulk, the own brother of Nawab Nasirudowla of Hyderabad (Deccan), died at Hyderabad at the advanced age of 95. He has left over a hundred wives to mourn his death and an immense wealth to be distributed among his sons and grandsons, and great-grandsons who are nearly double the number of the widows.

THE GOVERNMENT seems to be enforcing the stamp law with a vengeance. The Magistrate of Patna is prosecuting a man for making an application for an appointment on a stamped paper of one anna instead of eight annas. Now such applications are usually made on plain paper. Sometimes the zeal of Government officers takes a queerturn.

THE BEHAR HERALD gives an account of the gay doings done at a party given by Babu Kadernath Banerjea at Mozufferpore to the European ladies and gentlemen of the station. There was ball and supper. Only one native gentleman had been invited, *viz.*, Babu Greesh Chunder Ghose, the Sub-Judge. Why this invidious distinction?

AT LAST the Patna murder case has been disposed of. The jury brought in a verdict of *Not Guilty* in which the Judge concurred. The *Behar Herald* gives the evidence *in extenso*, but we hope it will publish the charge of the Judge to the Jury.

THE MADRAS STANDARD says that the number of Native Christians, recorded in India, is not quite 600,000 and 5-6ths of these are in Madras—the Roman Catholic Church claims 397,071, while 93,228 are set down as Protestants. The bulk of them belong to the Pariahs or the cultivating castes. Madras has about 3,700 Brahmins and perhaps 3,000 Kshatriya Christians. In Bengal there are about 48,000 native converts. In Mysore the native christians are put down as 18,000, nine-tenths of whom are Roman Catholics, while of the 2,000 Christians in Coorg no less than 1,900 belong to that Church. The Christian population contains 73¾ females to every 100 males. Poor as the result is how many of these 600,000 men have embraced Christianity from conviction?

THE TATWABODHINI PATRIKA, we quote the *National Paper*, pays the following just tribute to the memory of a worthy member of the Adi Brahma Samaj:

"We are extremely sorry to inform our readers that Baboo Shama Churn Mookarjya died on the 12th Joisto last. Amo the few who attended the Brahmo Somaj after the demise of Ram Mohun Roy, he was one. This fact has been alluded to by the Prodhan Acharya in his address on Twenty-five year's experience of the Brahmo Somaj. In the first stage of the Putrika he made several interesting contributions. He also composed some excellent Brahmo songs. On the day above alluded to Baboo Shama Churn Mookerjya on his return from the Somaj felt a pain in his breast. Before even fifteen minutes had passed he felt the pain he expired."

THE LAST FRIEND OF INDIA contains a splendid article on Muir's Moral Sentiments. The following remarks of the writer are hardly consistent with our contemporary's glowing panegyrics upon Mr. Wheeler. The writer of the article says:

"The fact is, there is no such thing as a faculty of historical divination; while some of our most ostentatious historians have worked with the conviction that they were competent to develop history from their own inner consciousness, without resorting, or even having the capacity to resort, to those fountain-heads which alone can supply the necessary materials for an unvarnished, honest, and truthful picture of the remote past of India."

Mr. Wheeler is one of those, who have not gone to the fountain-heads; he does not know either Sanscrit or Arabic, but to him the writing of history is a sort of "divination." How does our contemporary reconcile his intense admiration of Mr. Wheeler with his just denunciation of "historical divination?"

SATURDAY, 24TH JUNE.

STRANGE ARE THE WHIMS of Indian Magistrates. A correspondent of the *Pioneer* says that it is the custom at most factories in England to blow the steam whistle for a few minutes before the various hours for commencing work, so that the operatives may have a clear warning of the approach of the hour for labor. This custom has crept into India, and has prevailed for some time in the new Muir Mills at Cawnpore, but the wonder of wonders is that an injunction was served on the manager a few days ago to discontinue the practice of whistling, which seems to disturb the rest of the Magistrate at the unearthly hour of 5 P. M. It is a nice question—the right of whistling.

THE CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT of the above paper pronounces the experiment of governing Bengal by Punjabis a failure. He writes:

"Bengal has, it must be remembered, been governed for some years past by foreign rule as represented in the persons of Sir George Campbell and our present Lieutenant Governor; and although I refrain from endorsing the somewhat bitter remark of a lady; that the first of these was an injury, and the second an insult to the presidency there are nevertheless strong grounds for believing that the attempt made to induce new ideas into this sleepy province has not been attended with that success which the nature of the experiment might have led to us to expect.

But is not censure by ladies praise in disguise? Was ever a lady known who did not mean yes, when she said no?

ASSAULTS UPON NATIVES by a certain class of Europeans are becoming rather common. The *Times of India* reports two cases, in one Mr. W. R. Hamblet, of the Tudor Ice Company, assaulted a Mahomedan purchaser of ice and was fined Rs. 5, and in the other Mr. John Forward, of the Bombay Education Society's Press, assaulted a Hindu compositor and was fined Rs. 10.

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT notifies that an examination for the Native Civil Service will be held in February or March next.

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WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, 15th.—This evening, in replying to a question in the House of Commons of Mr. J. F. Leith, Lord George Hamilton said he could not name a day for the Indian Budget until the Select Committee, appointed to inquire into the depreciation of the value of silver, had given in their report.

In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Derby, in answer to a question of Earl De La Warr, stated that the guarantee of the Treaty of Paris in regard to the integrity of Turkey remained unmodified, but that clauses in the Treaty only refer to external aggression of Turkey, and not to internal quarrels in that country.

19th.—A War Office Order just issued largely, extends age for recruits into British Army excepting the cavalry, the object being to replace the 21 years' men.

16th.—Replying to a question of Sir George Campbell this evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Bourke said that he could not state the result of the Grosvenor Mission until the report had been received.

17th.—A great fire broke out last night at Brooks' Wharf, containing 1,500,000 pounds of tea, the whole of which has been burnt.

Great Britain having refused to surrender Winslow, the American forger, he has been discharged from custody, thereby terminating the extradition clause of the Treaty of 1842.

20th.—Telegrams from Constantinople report disagreement amongst the Turkish Ministers upon the subject of the creation of the National Assembly, and the matter has been indefinitely postponed. A constitution is considered probable.

22nd.—There is no fresh news from Turkey regarding reported disagreement amongst the Ministers. The *Times* this morning has an article on the subject. It considers that the first element for success, namely, national spirit, is wanting in Midhat's reform schemes. H. M.'s frigate, *Doris*, is in quarantine in Simon's bay in consequence of an outbreak of small-pox of a malignant type. Some of the officers and several of the crew have died from the disease.

Constantinople, 16th June.—Last night whilst Ministers were assembled in council of Midhat Pasha, new grand Vizier, a recently dismissed officer of Turkish Government having entered the Council-room armed with revolver suddenly shot dead Hussein Pasha and Richid Pasha, Minsters of War and Foreign Affairs, also seriously wounded Kaiserie, Minister of Marine, besides killing, an Aide-de-Camp of the grand Vizier and a servant of Midhat. Assassin was arrested.

17th June.—The official details of the recent assassination in the Ministerial Council-room state that the dismissed officer, whose name is Hassan, only intended to kill Hussein Avni Pacha from motives of revenge. He shot the others in self-defence, whilst they were attempting to arrest him The assassin has been hanged. Fresh appointments in the Turkish Ministry:—Safvet Pacha has been nominated Minister of Foreign Affairs; Abdool Kerim Pacha, Minister of War; and Halil Cherif, Minister of Justice.

Washington, 16th June.—The American Agricultural Bureau reports the condition of the cotton crop in June on an average reduced to 3 per cent. Planting is late, but the plant is healthy and improving.

A MONGHYR CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows under date the 23rd instant :

"A young lad of about 15 or 16 years of age has lately come to Monghyr from Banares. He plays beautifully on Jultorongo, Sitar, Pakooj and Tubla; he also sings pretty well and is conversant with rágas and many raginees. I sent for him the other day and assembled some of my friends to hear him. When he came my friends remarked that we are going to pass the evening with the childishness of a boy.' But when he commenced playing on Pukhooj we were astounded. Then came his Sitar. It was beautifully handled. His Jultorongo charmed us. In fact Mr. Editor he is a genius. I advised him to go to Calcutta. He says he is a poor Brahmin's son and knows no one there. A genius like him should certainly be patronized.

We have had ample rain here. Yesterday the rain-fall was three inches and it is still raining."

OUR KRISHNAGHUR CORRESPONDENT sends us the following :

"About a year ago, the Head Clerk of the Ranaghat Sub-division Babu Sashi Bhusan Chatterjee was transferred to Chooadanga for certain irregularities of his conduct under the orders of Lord Ulcke Browne. At the time of his transfer he made over charge to the 2nd Clerk Babu Rusik Lal Kundu as his successor Babu Jogeshur Buttacharji had not arrived in proper time to relieve him. The *locum tenens* Babu Rusik Lal took from him an account of the treasury, but a bag containing pice to the sum of a large amount with a proper seal on it, was somehow or other not opened nor the contents counted in the presence of all the parties concerned A month afterwards the permanent Head Clerk Jogeshur arrived and took charge of his office from Meherpur and then it was found that the bag had fallen short of the actual amount it contained by Rs. 150. All this while, the Sub-Divisional officer Mr. Addy was away from the station, having left it in the charge of a Sub-Deputy. As soon as he came, the matter was brought to his notice and rumour has it that he instead of reporting it to the Magistrate required the transferred Head Clerk Soshi to make good the loss and so he did.

In the meantime an anonymous letter had been sent to the Magistrate, informing him all about the secrets of the matter. Mr. Stevens forthwith went there, made local enquiries and suspended the 2nd Clerk Rusick, and reported the matter to the Government. Mr. Buckland wants to degrade the Sub-Deputy and the 2nd Clerk, dismiss and prosecute Soshi Babu, impose a fine of Rs. 15 on Jogeshur and what is to be done with Mr. Addy I know not. As Mr. Addy is one of the ablest Deputies in Bengal, I am really sorry to see him in this awful fix.

So you see a batch of sub-divisional officers are going to be punished for their folly."

IN SPEAKING of the Western habit of ornamenting hats and bonnets with the wings of birds Professor Jevons, in the last number of the *Fortnightly Review* says :

"We speak of being "as happy as a bird," yet all over the world a shocking destruction of the most happy and beautiful little creatures which exist is occasioned by the vanity of women, and especially by those who may pretend to be the most educated and sensitive. There are women who seem to become hysterical at the very name of vivisection. Has it occurred to them that by doing away with the use of bird's wings and feathers they would prevent the lingering painful deaths, not simply of scores, or hundreds, or thousands, but of millions of sensitive animals ?"

What are the Cruelty to Animals' Societies about ? Will the new anti-Vivisection law take notice of this barbarity ?

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for the month of April 1876, compared with the corresponding month of the years 1874 and 1875. 2. Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the Province of British Burmah from 1870-71 to 1874-75. 3. Subda Kulpadruma or the Sanskrit Dictionary by the late Raja Sir Radhakant Deb Bahadur (new edition) Vol. V. Nos. 1. to 4. 4. Bungadurshana Vol. IV. No. II. for Falgoon 1282, B. S. 5. Gyanankur and Protibimba. Vol. IV. No. 4. for Falgoon, 1282 B. S. 6. Bunga Mahila, Vol. II. No. 2, for Joista, 1283, B. S.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the specimen number of the Weekly Bengali Edition of the Government Statistical Reporter. It is fairly got up. We wish it every success.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1876.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

Allah ! 'tis better thus to die,
With war-clouds hanging redly o'er us ;
Than to live a life of infamy,
With years of grief and shame before us.
HENRY MEREDITH PARKER.

Legally the Calcutta Justices will die four days hence, but practically they are already dead. Last Thursday the last meeting of the Justices was held under the expiring Act, and the Chairman read the funeral sermon in anticipation. Bravely have the Justices died. Even at their last moments they did not let fall their swords. Since they were brought into life, they, we mean the independent and working Justices, always battled manfully for the rights and interests of the rate-payers, and if they have fallen, it is simply because they do not like "to live a life of infamy, with years of grief and shame before them." The Corporation was inaugurated under fair auspices. Sir Cecil Beadon, notwithstanding his collapse in the Orissa Famine, was a liberal and enlightened ruler. Warmly sympathizing with the people he tried his best to elevate their social, moral, and political condition ; and he it was who made the important experiment of self-government by associating the Natives and Europeans in a common deliberative assembly for the management of the municipal affairs of the metropolis. The idea was excellent. Sir Cecil saw that the time for a general election had not come, but he gave the new Corporation as much a representative character as he could, consistently with the mixed character of Calcutta society. He gave the corporation enormous powers,—powers which no other municipal body in India under the British Government had ever before been invested with. He left some control in the hands of Government, but if the Justices had worked fairly, boldly and independently the Government control would not have in the least affected their freedom of action. The first members of the corporation were selected with the greatest care and judgment. They represented the wealth, intelligence, and respectability of the town, and in order to add to the weight of the body the higher civilians stationed in Calcutta were incorporated with it as Bengal, Behar, and Orissa Justices. The corporation was thus fairly constituted; it deservedly commanded respect and influence; to belong to it was then justly considered an honor. By far the most important element in the new constitution was unrestricted publicity of its proceedings. It imparted a new life into the Calcutta community. It filled the members of the corporation with a vivid sense of responsibility, while it induced in the rate-payers a feeling of direct interest in the business of the Municipality. The new system was a valuable educational agency, it proved a school of training for those who were in the corporation, while it educated those, who were outside its limits, to take an intelligent interest in its proceedings. Whatever doubts and misgivings there might have been before as to the capacity of the natives to take a creditable part in self-government, their conduct shewed that they were well qualified to act as worthy collaborateurs of Englishmen, with their experience of municipal institutions, their lofty aspirations, and independence of character, in the task of administering the municipal affairs of the town. The corporation also served as a new bond of union between the Europeans and Natives. The more they saw of each other, the more they liked and respected each other. If the feeling between the independent Europeans and Natives has changed for the better within the last few years, it is not a little due to the healthy moral influence of Sir Cecil Beadon's town corporation. What was however probably considered an element of strength in the new institution by its author proved in the sequel its weakest point. The Bengal, Behar and Orissa Justices comprised the flower of the Civil Service, and as they were men of culture, ability, and experience, Sir Cecil naturally thought that they would impart solidity to the deliberations of the corporation. But both he and the public at large were sorely disappointed. The Chairman of the Justices being himself one of the governing caste was unused to the curb of a representative institution, and consequently what he considered to be the best for the town was not sometimes viewed in that light by the independent Justices. In such cases the Bengal, Behar and Orissa Justices, who did not ordinarily take any part in the business of the corporation, mustered strong, and swamped the independent element in the corporation. The scandals caused by the erratic conduct of the Bengal, Behar and Orissa Justices, particularly when personal questions were at issue, became so frequent and so grave that Sir William Grey, Sir Cecil Beadon's successor, a man of incorruptible conscience, could no longer tolerate them, and so he decreed their elimination. The equillibrium of the constitution was thus restored by Sir William Grey. For a time the reformed constitution worked smoothly, but the Chairman—not Sir Stuart Hogg be it said to his credit—saw that he could no longer command a majority as he used to do before, that the independent Justices were too powerful for him, and that unless some other element were introduced as a counterpoise against them, he could not have things in his own way. He appealed to his chief, and the latter was accommodating enough. The fertile brain of the then Lord of Belvedere created the *ap ka wastas*, who formed the most efficient standing army for the Chairman in opposing the independent Justices. Thus the corporation, though constituted under fair auspices and with the best intentions, was deprived of its usefulness to a great extent by the steady opposition offered by the Chairman to the independent Justices. But these have done their work. Although they could not always check extravagance or waste, they still exercised a healthy influence upon the executive. How many extravagant schemes were quietly buried in oblivion simply because the independent Justices were wide-awake, and ready to expose them. The watch words of the Independents were—Reform, Retrenchment, and Reduction of Taxation, and they were not altogether unsuccessful. Year after year the Chairman proposed higher rates of taxation, and the independent Justices generally carried lower rates. In this way they saved the rate-payers at least two lakhs of rupees on an average per annum. But their life was a perpetual struggle. In the beginning as we have already observed they were swamped by the Bengal, Behar, and Orissa Justices, and at the latter end of their career they were check-mated by the *ap ka wastas*. Such a position could not of course be agreeable to any person with a shred of honorable feeling in him, and the independent Justices are therefore glad that they are at last to be relieved of this unnatural, and inglorious state of things.

Sir Stuart Hogg in his last annual report implies that the change is primarily due to the independent Justices, and while admitting the truth of his statement we cannot endorse the evil sense which he has put upon their actions. None knows better than he that these Justices did not as a fact act from personal or party feelings,

Their guiding principle has been the good of the town, and however unpleasant a duty they had to perform, they did not shrink from discharging it. They did not look upon the Chairman as their natural foe—some of them we know are proud of counting Sir Stuart as a most kind and warm-hearted friend—but no personal considerations could induce them to overlook what they considered to be due to their own consciences and to those, whom they represented in the corporation, if not by direct nomination, at least by a tacit moral obligation. If it was the conduct of the independent Justices during the last year, which hastened the revolution, they have no reason to be sorry for it. Sir Stuart enumerates the different instances, in which the independent Justices went against the Chairman, and by so doing tempted the "earthly Providence" of Bengal to put an end to their existence. He says, "the first matter which disturbed the harmony of the Municipal regime of 1874, was the termination of the triennial assessment in about half the Town. It was believed by some Justices, that the Town was under-assessed, and therefore the Chairman, in lieu of confirming the previous assessment, decided, as he was fully authorised by law to do, to have an entirely new assessment. As this financial measure directly affected the interests of a large number of rate-payers, the conduct of the Chairman was loudly censured; though the chapter dealing with the re-assessment proves that the unpopular course adopted by the executive was justified by the financial results obtained." It is true that the arbitrary proceedings of the Assessor provoked a great outcry against him and also against the Chairman, who had inspired his proceedings, but we deny that there was any party feeling in the matter. If Mr. J. B. Roberts was considered the head of the Opposition, he had himself recommended the re-assessment of the town. That the proceedings of the Assessor fully justified the condemnation of the Justices is admitted by the Chairman, for while giving Mr. Williamson credit for "firmness and unflinching rectitude of purpose," Sir Stuart Hogg is constrained to admit that "doubtless, Mr. Williamson, when he first commenced the work of re-assessment, was inclined somewhat to over-value property. All cases, however, of over-assessment which formed the subject of appeal, were set to right by the Board of Justices who heard the cases, and other cases of hardship, which were not appealed, were dealt with by the Chairman under Section 75 of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1864. It may now, therefore, be affirmed that the assessments made by Mr. Williamson, as subsequently modified by the Justices and the Chairman, have been placed on an equitable basis." Need we add that it was the "hostile criticisms," condemned by the Chairman, which tempered Mr. Williamson's overzeal and brought about the rectifications, under notice though we deny that justice has been done in all cases. The second instance is the enquiry into the late Vice-Chairman's conduct. The Chairman says: "Before the excitement, consequent on the measure above alluded to had subsided, grave charges against the late Vice-Chairman were made by anonymous letters published in the newspapers. A Committee of enquiry was appointed, and as might be expected on a question of this sort, when the character of a high native official was called into question, there was much difference of opinion on the merits of the case. Finally, however, a vote of censure was passed on the Vice-Chairman, and he accordingly resigned his appointment." This is not a fair statement. The excitement about arbitrary assessment had nothing to do with the enquiry into the late Vice-Chairman's conduct. The third instance is thus given. "Immediately after the resignation of the late Vice-Chairman, the question of his successor was vehemently discussed, and was the cause of much misunderstanding and misapprehension on either side. It finally became a party question, and for several months greatly interfered with the transaction of business." Now, if there was any party feeling in the matter of the appointment of a successor to the late Vice-Chairman, it was imported entirely at the instance of the Government, and the Chairman as its exponent. The candidate whom the independent Justices had supported, had the suffrage of the whole community of Calcutta, both European and Native, but the Government persistently opposed his selection, and none knows better the history of that ignoble opposition than the Chairman himself. The fourth instance is this: "Whilst this personal question was at its full height, the Government wrote strongly to the Municipality on the necessity of bustee improvement, and the proceedings of the Members of the Corporation in regard to this important measure, did not tend to restore the harmony of 1874." Now, this is for the first time we are told that the bustee question was made a party question. Of course there was a wide divergence of opinion but we have to yet to know that difference of opinion means party animosity. The same remarks apply to the question of granting a gratuity to Dr. Tonnerre. The Chairman writes: "The expediency of dispensing with the services of the late Health Officer, Dr. Tonnerre, and the amount of gratuity which he should receive, was another personal matter, which kept up excitement and party-feeling. The feeling against Dr. Tonnerre among the indipendent Justices was not new, they looked upon him as an incubus, and they were willing to pay down any sum to get rid of him. This feeling was also shared by the Chairman. When the question of fixing the amount of gratuitywas raised there arose a difference of opinion, but it is a gross perversion of truth to say that it led to "party-feeling" in the sense in which the Chairman has put it,that is to say in causing a personal difference between the Chairman and the Justices. The Chairman then sums up: "From the above retrospective glance, it will be observed, that; during the whole year, the Corporation has been the victim of one or more disturbing causes, and the result was, that the deliberations of the Municipality displayed such an absence of harmony between its Members, that the vague suggestions for an amended constitution, hinted at by the late Lieutenant-Governor, assumed definite shape, and before the close of the year, it was generally known that the Local Government had decided on moving the Legislative Council to relieve the Justices of the Peace of the Municipal duties they had so long performed, and to create a Municipality consisting partly of elected, and partly of nominated, Members." We should say that whatever the independent Justices did, all conscientious men would have done, and if their honest and independent actions did not please the executive and the Government, it was time that they should make room for "better men." But we do not believe that the stamp which they have impressed upon the Municipal constitution can be easily effaced—that come what may the spirit they have infused in the town can be quickly smothered.

Nothing befitted the Chairman better than his closing words when the curtain fell over the municipal drama, which we give below from the report of the last meeting of the Justices:

"The Chairman said that they had assembled to-day under very peculiar and almost painful circumstances. Each one of them who had assembled there was aware that this was the last time that the Corporation of Justices, which had been created by Act VI. (B. C.) of 1863, would meet in this hall for the transaction of business. He had had the honor of holding his present appointment now for the past ten years and to see the Corporation with which he had been so long associated passing away could not fail to raise within him feelings of deep and sincere regret. Conscious as he was of all that had taken place during the past ten years, and viewing all that had occured with a dispassionate and unprejudiced eye, he was of opinion that he had been guilty of many faults both of omission and of commission. He had often displayed over-activity in matters which he ought to have dealt with, with almost judicial calmness, while, on the other hand, there were occasions on which he had perhaps shown indifference when activity and energy were necessary. There were also doubtless occasions when he had misapprehended the views of those with whom he had been associated, and he had also doubtless been guilty of many faults of temper. He believed also he had often failed to avail himself of opportunities that had offered themselves when he might have acted in the interests of the city. For all that had been done amiss he sincerely asked their forgiveness. Whatever injuries he had been the occasion of causing, he need hardly assure them were perfectly unintentional on his part, but for those he freely asked the pardon of all those whom he had offended—he feared that sometimes they had misunderstood his motives—but at any rate he hoped they would forgive him as freely as he forgave them whatever injuries they had done him. With these remarks he begged to lay on the table for consideration the report on the Administration of the Municipality for the year 1875, and also the accounts for the same year."

Did the same man, who uttered the above words, pen also the first chapter of the last administration report of the Municipality? Did the same spirit that dictated the graceful and kind adieu also dart the poisonous shafts which we have gathered above?

The same, but oh! how different!

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE MAHES CAR AGAIN!

THERE seems to be a determination somewhere to suppress the Mahes Car with a high hand. It was too near the sanctum of the late Serampore *Friend,* and paper bullets used to be hurled ever and anon by the preachers of the Universal Peace dwelling in the ex-Danish Settlement, but Jagannatha was all-powerful, and their missiles had no effect. Clive had granted the *Sanad* for the Ruth, and his successors whether servants of the Company or the Crown have respected it with religious fidelity. From 1874 there have, however, been symptoms of insidious opposition, which passeth our understanding. In that memorable year—memorable for the firm and decisive manner in which Lord Northbrook interposed his authority for the vindication of the right of the people to religious freedom—the then Magistrate and Engineer of Hooghly and Joint-Magistrate of Serampore had conjointly condemned the Mahes Car, and interdicted its dragging. Over and over the proprietor of the Car, the priests, and the pilgrims appealed to the Magistrate, but without effect—the local authorities were inexorable. At a lucky moment the proprietor of the Car asked Mr. Bradford Leslie, the Engineer of the Justices, to inspect it and to certify to its condition—this gentleman, not bound by any ties of the local official hierarchy, went to Mahes, inspected the Car, and gave a certificate that it was fit to be moved without any feat of danger. Armed with this certificate the proprietor sought to move the "power that be"—but the Commissioner of the Division, the Chief Secretaries to Government and the Lieutenant Governor himself were all absent from the capital. What was he to do?—he rose to the height of the argument and appealed to His Excellency the Viceroy, and he did not appeal in vain. His Excellency at once sent for the Secretary in charge of the Bengal Office, and while unwilling to supersede local authority gave him distinctly to understand that the matter was most pressing and affected the most vital part of the popular feeling, and hoped that no time would be lost to give the petitioner the redress sought for. These hints were quite sufficient—the district authorities were at once brought to their senses, and the Car was dragged the next day amid the blessings of thousands of pilgrims upon the righteous Viceroy! The next year the District Superintendent of Police again raised some flimsy objections; there was again some correspondence between the proprietor of the Car and the Magistrate, but the verbal explanations of the former smoothed matters, and arrangements were sanctioned by the Magistrate in consultation with him, which were found to be quite sufficient and satisfactory. There was no accident, no uproar. But the troubles of the proprietor of the Car, the priests, and the pilgrims have not yet ended. This year Sir William Herschel, the present Magistrate of Hooghly, has taken a most determined stand, and has actually suppressed the Car! We will proceed with the story as it has been related to us.

On the 7th instant the District Superintendent of Police, Hooghly, asked the proprietor of the Car, Babu Bissumbhur Bose, to meet the District Magistrate of Hooghly at the site of the Car on the 10th idem for consultation about the arrangements to be made for the dragging of the Car. As directed the Babu waited on them on the appointed day, and informed them that he would follow the same arrangements that had been adopted by him last year to the satisfaction of the authorities. Sir William Herschel was not quite pleased with the intimation, and recommended him to adopt the Bullubpore arrangement, which was to place a long beam at a certain distance from the Car in order to prevent people from coming under the wheels, and to renew it in the same way at given intervals whilst the Car would be in motion. The Babu pointed out that this arrangement might aggravate instead of diminishing the danger, for if the

Car should strike against the beam, it might injure itself and also the crowd. But the District Magistrate was not satisfied. On the very day he addressed a memorandum to the proprietor of the Car laying down certain principles of arrangement without however giving any definite plan of his own. This memorandum was received by the Babu on the 12th, and on the 14th idem, he called upon the Magistrate at Hooghly, but not finding him there waited upon the Joint-Magistrate of Serampore, who wished him to call the next day, and on that day he appointed Monday last for inspection of the site of the Car, and for consideration of the arrangements proposed. On that day the Babu met the Joint-Magistrate, who however did not approve of the arrangements proposed, though the same had been approved last year by the district Magistrate and found to be practically quite sufficient and successful. On this day he was served with a Bengali purwana prohibiting him from moving the Ruth. The proprietor, who had hitherto contented himself with verbal communications with the authorities was taken aback by this *purwana*, and now he bethought himself of putting in writing what he had already done or engaged to do. On the 22nd instant he waited upon the Magistrate of the District with a letter, in which he recapitulated the circumstances of the case, and thus answered the several points raised in that officer's memorandum :

1*stly*.—That it shall be impossible for any body to get under the wheels.

Answer.—A flap.board is hung from the base of the first platform of the car to the ground, and consequently no man or animal can find space for going under the wheels by any manner of accident.

2*ndly*.—That the manager shall be able to guide the car so near the centre of the road as not to allow an uproar because of its getting near the ditches or a tree or building on the side of the road.

Answer.—It is impossible for the manager to prevent such irregularity. The straight run of the car depends upon the evenness of the road ; where the road is rough or uneven, the car notwithstanding the utmost care may take a turn one side or the other, and it is impossible to say whether in such a case the crowd will make an uproar or not. But past experience shews that such slight deviation of the car has not been attended with accident. All possible precautions will however be taken by warning those dragging the car against any departure from the usual track.

3*rdly*.—That if the Police order the car to be stopped, it shall be possible to stop it in spite of the crowd within a distance of 20 feet.

Answer.—I will so arrange my people that it shall be quite possible to stop the car whenever required by the Police. I venture to say this from past experience.

4*thly*.—That no one will be able to come within 30 feet of the front of the car on the ground.

Answer.—If the people dragging the car were placed at a distance of 30 feet I fear the force will not be sufficient for moving it. The present practice is to give the first pull from a distance of about six or eight feet, and as soon as the Car is set in motion a clear space of about 15 feet is always left, within which no one is allowed to come. This practice has hitherto been unattended with accident.

5*thly*.—That the car itself be constructed with sufficient strength to run no risk of breaking down.

Answer.—Both yourself and the Joint-Magistrate have inspected the car, and did not consider it unsafe for dragging.

The Babu then continues :

"I submit most respectfully that I am fully alive to the necessity of making such arrangements for the dragging of the car as would obviate risk to person and life. If the arrangements of last year were found to be sufficient and satisfactory, I venture to think that the adoption of the same arrangements would answer for this year.

I would, however, further suggest that when the car is drawn the two sides of the road be roped off and lined with the Police ; if this is done I will also station my people at convenient intervals to cooperate with the Police for the preservation of order. I am willing to supply the ropes.

As the Ruth Festival takes place to-morrow (Friday) I solicit the favour of your sanctioning the dragging of the car under the conditions set forth above.

Need I add that as the Mahes Car has been observed for more than a century and become an institution of the land, and as thousands of pilgrims come to see it from different parts of the country, it would be a serious blow to the religious feelings of my family which established it and also of the entire Hindu community if permission for its dragging be withheld. I humbly submit that if the arrangements of last year and of previous years were sufficient to prevent accidents, the due observance of the same this year may not unreasonably be held as a fair guarantee against the occurrence of accidents."

On receipt of this letter Sir William Herschell called at Serampore, and at a conference at the Joint-Magistrate's kutchery it was proposed that the proprietor of the Car should attach to it a bamboo fencing to prevent people from coming under the wheels, and the latter agreed to it, although to our mind it was an unpractical and stupid idea. The next morning, that is on the Ruth day, the Joint-Magistrate went to see the fencing, and finding it of 20 feet in length, and not 30 feet, though the proprietor said that he had understood the District Magistrate to recommend 20 feet but that he would at once add to the length and height, the Huzoor summarily condemned the arrangement and prohibited the dragging of the Car. The proprietor entreated him to consider the gravity of his order, but he would not listen. He then came to Calcutta, and represented the whole matter to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division. Mr. Cockerell was kind enough to give him a demi-official note to the Joint-Magistrate desiring him to inspect the fencing again, and if he approved of the same to order the dragging. In the meantime the Magistrate of Hooghly had called ; both he and the Joint saw the fencing again, and condemned it as before. The proprietor, the priests and the pilgrims solicited them to state definitely what they wanted, but they would not make any suggestions—they held that it was not their duty to suggest. The priests made a fresh application, and the Joint-Magistrate issued a fresh prohibitory order. The Police myrmidons, who were watching the temper of the sahebs, suited their action to the occasion, and vindicated their brief authority by handling with their usual tenderness those who went to see the idols in the Car, though not in motion. Thus was the Mahesh Car, established at the time of Clive, and observed for more than a century, suppressed in 1876 under the iron will of Sir William Herschel, Magistrate of Hooghly. Little did we expect that Sir William, so gentle, so considerate, and so sympathizing, would deal out such a deadly blow to the religious feelings of the people. But the times are out of joint. The proprietor of the Car appealed to the Commissioner, and solicited him to come over to Mahesh as it was only half an hour's journey, and to see the arrangements with his own eyes. This he however refused to do—in fact he declined to take any responsibility. Denied a hearing by the Commissioner the proprietor of the Car has appealed to the Lieutenant Governor. On Saturday last he forwarded a telegram to His Honor at Darjeeling, and yesterday he submitted to Mr. Secretary Reynolds all the papers in the case. Time is pressing ; the sacred week will expire on Saturday next, and unless the order be given before the termination of the week, the Car cannot be moved according to the Sastras for another year.

We have given above an unvarnished statement of the facts of the case. Could the reader believe that within almost a stone's throw of the capital such high-handed proceedings would be carried on, doing a most wanton violence to the religious feelings of the people and putting thousands of pilgrims in fasting and mourning? The safety of human life certainly demands the primary consideration of the district officers, and we are glad when they insist upon it, but there is a limit to every thing. The legislature has vested the executive with a wide discretion in regulating religious gatherings and processions, but it would be a gross abuse of discretion if religious institutions were suppressed on the pretext of Police regulations. Sir William Herschel's predecessor had accepted certain arrangements made last year, which had proved satisfactory and successful—why should he have refused the same arrangements this year? Surely it was as much the duty of Mr. Weekes to look to the safety of human life, as it is that of Sir William Herschell, and if every time there is a change in the head of the district there is to be a change in the principles of administration, the people can have no certainty, no confidence, no rest. We are surprised to see that an officer of Sir William's standing should say that it is not his duty to suggest or discuss arrangements but only to allow or disallow them? Is this the way to co-operate with the people in the preservation of order? We are no less surprised to hear that an officer of Mr. Cockerell's position, experience, and character should have refused to interfere with the order of the Magistrate, because he did not like to take responsibility. What is the duty of a Commissioner if he has not the courage to take the responsibility of telling his subordinate to do what he considers to be right? Let us see what orders the Lieutenant Governor will pass in this case. It is a matter which does not affect only the proprietor or the priests of the Mahes Car—it affects the whole Hindu community, whose religious feelings have been trampled upon by official caprice and high-handedness. Is this the first fruit of the "imperial" sway of Empress Victoria? We pause for an answer.

THE GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Of the several scientific departments under the Government of India not the least important is the Great Trigonometrical Survey. Its operations have been of the highest practical value, and its reports are replete with the most valuable information. The time has arrived for a compilation of its labors in a readable and popular form. The public ought to know the achievements of this department. Good work was done by it last year. The following is a list of the series carried on during 1874-75. *Trigonometrical*.—I. The Ramnad Longitudinal Series ; Parallel 9½. II. The Operations in the Assam Valley. III. The Secondary Triangulation in Burmah. IV. The Eastern Frontier Series, Burmah. V. The Jodhpur Series ; Meridian 72½. *Topographical*.—I. The Survey of Kattywar. II. The Survey of Guzerat. III. The Surveys in Dehra Dun and the Siwaliks. IV. Himalayan Surveys in Kumaun and Garhwal. *Spirit Leveling*.—In the Madras Presidency. *Tidal*.—Determinations of Mean Sea-level. *Geodetic*.—Electro-telegraphic determinations of Difference of Longitude. *Geographical*.—Trans-Himalayan Explorations. *Computation*.—Examination, final reduction and publication of the Observations. *Curtography*.—Preparation and publication of various Charts and Maps. There were five parties engaged in the operations of the department, and the outturn of the work done comprised 6,415 square miles of principal triangulation, covered by 89 principal triangles, and extending over a direct length of 297 miles, 6,029 square miles have been covered by secondary and minor triangulation, and 268 miles of rays cleared. In 1873-74 the area of principal triangulation was 7,190 square miles, the number of principal triangles 70, the direct length 302 square miles. the area of minor triangulation 3,650 square miles, and the number of miles of rays cleared 452.

It is a new feature in the geographical exploration undertaken by our Government that the services of natives are being utilized. Captain Trotter, who formed a member of Sir T. Forsyth's Yarkand Mission, had taken a party of Native Pundits and others especially trained for Himalayan explorations. There were two native parties, who proceeded with Captain Trotter, known as the Havildar and the Pundit. The Havildar had been deputed to make a survey of the unknown portions of the course of the River Oxus, and the Pandit to survey the direct road from Ladakh to Lhasa and then to make further explorations. Starting from Cabul, the Havildar struck at once to the north, instead of taking the usual circuitous route to the west, by the Bamian pass. He crossed the Hindu Kush range by the Sarolang pass, and, descending to Khinjan, took the direct route by Narin and Ishkamish to Faizabad in Badakshan, the greater portion of which had never before been surveyed. Thence he proceeded *via* Rustak to Kolab, crossing the Oxus at Samti. His

instructions were to follow the course of the Oxus upwards, as closely as possible; but he found that this would have led him away from the main lines of communication and rendered him open to suspicion, and that to advance at all into this *terra incognita*, it would be necessary for him to preserve his assumed character of a travelling merchant, and to keep to the most frequented roads. He proceeded in a north-easterly direction, *via* Khawaling and Sagri-dasht, to Kila Khumb (the capital of Darwaz) where he again struck the river—here called the Panjah—at the northernmost point of the bend in its course through the mountains, between its rise in the Pamir plateau, and its downward plunge into the plains of Kolab and Badakshan. From Kila Khumb the Havildar advanced for a distance of about 50 miles in a south-easterly direction, along the right bank of the river, making a detour to Kila Wanj *en route*; and finally he reached Yazghulam, the frontier village of the principality of Darwaz. Most unfortunately he was turned back at this point, under orders from the Khan of Darwaz, who happened at the time to be at enmity with the Khan of Shighnan. Thus his exploration of the river was stopped at distance of about one long day's journey from Pigish, the lowest point reached by Captain Trotter's native surveyor from the opposite direction. Being ignorant of what this man had already done and most anxious to complete his survey of the bend of the river, the Havildar eventually returned to Faizabad, and went on to Ishkashim the well known village on the river, at the eastern end of the bend; he then followed the river downwards, but was again stopped and turned back this time by the Khan of Shighnan. There is therefore a gap, probably of about 20 miles, between the work of the Havildar from the west, and that of Captain Trotter's agent from the east, which is to be much regretted; but on the other hand it is a matter of congratulation that so large a portion of the course of the Oxus, which was unknown when that river was adopted as the Northern Boundary of Afghanistan, by the British and Russian Governments, has now become clearly defined. A Mullah, who had been recently trained by the Havildar, was deputed to explore the course of the Kunar River, from its junction with the Kabul River near Jalalabad to Chitral, and then on to its source in the Hindu Kush range. This man ascended the river as far as Asmar, where he found any further direct advance impossible at the time, because the people of Asmar were at war with the neighbouring Kaffir tribes. He therefore made his way over the range of hills on the left bank of the river to Janbatai, a place on the Havildar's route in 1870 from the Punjab to Badakshan, which route the Mullah followed as far as Chitral. Thence he struck into new ground, ascending the course of the river, *via* Mastuj, up to the Baroghil pass; and after crossing the pass he worked up to Sarhadd Wakhan, the position of which had been fixed by Captain Trotter. His work was very carefully executed, and it has shown that the positions for Dir and Chitral, which were determined by the Havildar, require to be altered by a few miles. It gives the entire course of the Kunar river with the exception of a length of about 25 miles through the Kaffir hills immediately above Asmar. Pandit Narain Sing—the Pandit *per excellence* of Major Montgomerie's Trans-Himalayan Explorations, whose name it is no longer necessary to suppress as he has recently retired from active employment—was one of the explorers who were attached to Sir Douglas Forsyth's Mission, with a view to being sent into the countries lying either to the north or the south of the Gobi Desert, should an opportunity present itself. He left Leh in July 1874, and succeeded in crossing the Thibetan frontier, in the disguise of a Llama, or Buddhist priest. Passing about 15 miles to the north of Rudokh, he travelled nearly due east for a distance of more than 800 miles, over a new line of country, separated from the valley of the Tsanpo—or Great River of Thibet—by an almost continuous range of snow mountains, which trends eastwards from the Alang Gangri peaks, in longitude 81°, up to the Ninjin Thangla peaks, south of the great Tengri Nur Lake, in longitude 90½°. His road lay, throughout, over an extensive table land ranging in height from 13,900 to nearly 16,000 feet above the sea level, a region containing a few gold fields, and numerous lakes and streams, and almost covered with rich pastures; the inhabitants are bands of nomads, who dwell in tents and regulate their movements by the supply of grass and water available for their flocks and herds. The Pundit struck the Tengri Nur Lake at its north-west corner, and travelled along the northern coast of the lake—a distance of nearly 50 miles—to the opposite corner, whence he turned southwards to Lhasa. He had spent three months at Lhasa on the occasion of his first visit, without being discovered to be a British employe. On the present occasion, one of the first men he met was a Muhammadan merchant whose acquaintance he had made at Leh. Fearing that he might be betrayed, he hurried away at once, without waiting for the arrival of a caravan from Leh which was bringing him ample funds for further explorations. It was thus necessary for him to abandon all idea of working his way back through Western China, as his remaining funds would barely suffice to carry him back at once to India. Thus a rich harvest of geographical results—now published in detail for the first time—has been obtained from the labours of three native explorers the Pandit, Havildar, and the Mullah; and happily it has been acquired without loss of life or serious misadventure, such as have too frequently been met with in these arduous and hazardous explmtions.

CALIFORNIA AND INDIA—A COMPARISON.

THE situation in California is not without a moral to India. The Chinese have settled in large numbers in that state and distanced the white men in the field of industry. The result is a keen struggle between the two. The San Francisco correspondent of the *Times* gives a graphic picture of the position of affairs in California.

The State numbers at present a population of 800,000, of whom 200,000, are Chinese. San Francisco, with 250,000 inhabitants, has 75,000 Mongolians in her midst. On learning that vessels had been engaged for the next six months at Hongkong to convey Chinese immigrants thither at the rate of 4,000 or 5,000 a month, the feelings of the whites became thoroughly aroused. Mass meetings were held all over the State, and an appeal to Congress was determined on. At one time grave apprehensions were entertained that blood would be shed by excited and angry citizens, but, fortunately, the only legitimate course prevailed and the petition was duly signed and sent to Washington. In 1870 a similar petition, signed by 30,000 men, was forwarded to Congress, and it had the effect of immediately reducing immigration from 1,000 per steamer to 100. Although the six companies telegraphed to China that further immigration was unsafe and impolitic at the present time, the warning has been disregarded, and every steamer brings in a cargo of 800 or 1,000 persons of both sexes. The evidence adduced before the Senate Committee appointed to investigate the Chinese question has brought some startling facts to light. The six companies who are deemed responsible for the extensive immigration from China, and who, in a great measure, regulate the conduct of the Chinese population, operate in conjunction with merchants in the Province of Canton. They engage to return to China the bones of all those who come out under their auspices and die in California; they have also made a contract with the steamship companies by which the latter are bound not to carry to China any immigrants without their consent, and this can only be obtained by a fulfilment of engagements and by the payment of a specified sum of money. It is stated that the Chinese population have introduced vices, which are eating into the vitals of society in California. The correspondent says: "In the capacity of menials and household servants, the males introduce all the vices of the white man. Were an indigent white man to offer to perform the duties of a chambermaid, he would be indignantly rejected, but Chinamen are eagerly sought after for such offices, and accepted in preferance to female servants of European extraction, who, as a rule, are expensive and insolent. Besides, the Chinaman has the invaluable habit of keeping his own counsel, and generally cannot, if he would, reveal the secrets of the household to appreciative neighbours. Great endeavours have been made by missionaries here and in China, but their attempts at conversion have been eminently unsuccessful—at least, in this city, where it is known that such a rare circumstance only occurs when self-interest is in question, and therefore there is no conversion at all." On the other hand, we are told, the Chinese labourer has done much towards building up this State in those departments of industry in which white labour could not, or would not, be employed. In farming, mining, manufacturing, railroad work, the construction of immense embankments for the reclamation of overflowed lands, and in making ditches for irrigation and other employments, the Chinaman has entirely superseded the white man, for he does his work as well and charges only half the price for his labour. But the consequences, says the correspondent, are to be deplored. The white man, who cannot support a wife and family, pay taxes, &c., on $1 or $1 50c. per day, finds the avenues of employment filled by another race, and when he is placed on the level with the Chinaman cannot reconcile himself to work with him on those conditions. The result, it is urged, is that there are numbers of the unemployed and vicious in the country, and that the youth of the cities grow up in idleness and dissipation, which in many cases leads to a life of crime. Commercially, too, it is said, California derives little benefit from the Chinese. They are their own importers, have their own banking capital, and deplete the local resources by sending, at least, half their earnings to their own country. As matters now stand, the white labourer is deterred from coming to California, but the influx of the Chinese is as great as ever. The correspondent adds, "since the above was written, a telegram has been received conveying the information that the inhabitants of Antioch, a town in Contra Costa Country, have expelled by force the Chinese of both sexes and burnt their habitations to the ground."

Compare India with California. Here the influx of Europeans is without restriction, and they are pushing out the Indians from every branch of industry. Our indegenous manufactures are gone—our trade is chiefly in the hands of the foreigner. The higher offices of the State are monopolized by Englishmen, and as the number of candidates is multiplying even the comparatively humble offices are passing out of the hands of the Natives. Formerly the subdivisions were generally given to native or rather uncovenanted officers, but now-a-days the best sub-divisions are given to covenanted officers. Most of the higher clerkships are also given to Europeans or Eurasians. The higher offices in the Native States and estates under the management of Government are generally given to Europeans. The natives as a body, though the children of the soil, are as a body scarcely better than hewers of wood and drawers of water. And every day adds to the keen struggle for existence between the European and the Indian in this country. But the people of this country are loyal to the English Government and obedient to English law. They never think of expelling the white men or burning their habitations as "the inhabitants of Antioch have expelled by force the Chinese of both sexes and burnt their habitations to the ground." They appeal to the conscience of England and meekly and patiently await its verdict.

EXCLUSION OF INDIANS FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE BALLS IN MAURITIUS.

WE have received the following letter from Mauritius:

Port, Louis, Mauritius, 25th May 1876.

"I forward you copy of a correspondence, which has recently, been exchanged between the Governor and a leading member of the Indian community, which will show that Governors who have passed the greater part of their lives in India are much more illiberal towards natives of that country than Governors who have never been there :—

Port Louis 9th May 1876.

Sir—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly represent to His Excellency the Governor that, since my arrival in 1867, with the exception of last year, I have always received an invitation to the ball given at Government House in honor of Her Majesty's Birth-day, and one was also forwarded to me for the Ball specially given in 1870 on account of the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh to the Colony. I find that invitations are now being issued to the ball which will be given at Government House on the 24th instant, and am not yet in receipt of one.

Unless it be the intention of Government to exclude all members of the Indian Community from this Ball, I would respectfully submit to His Excellency that I have a fair claim to be invited to it.

I have the honor to be &c.

* * *

To MAJOR GRATTAN
Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary.
GOVERNMENT HOUSE
Mauritius 22nd May 1876.

Sir,—In reply to your letter I am directed by the Governor to inform you that so far from wishing to exclude Indians from the Ball His Excellency should be very happy to see them. The Governor's life has been passed in India among the princes, the gentlemen and the people of that country. You must be aware that to a Ball ladies are invited but Indian ladies do not leave their homes, and under these circumstances His Excellency does not think it right to ask Indian gentlemen to a ball where he cannot invite the ladies of their families.

I remain, Sir, Faithfully yours,
(Sd.) H. GRATTAN, MAJOR.
Private Secretary and A-D-C.
Port Louis, 22nd May 1876.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge your note of to-day in reply to my letter of the 9th instant.

I wish primarily to remark, and I request you to bring this to the notice of His Excellency, that it is a matter of the most profound indifference to me whether I attend a ball at Government House in this Colony or no, but as I have received an invitation to every ball at Government House during the Governorships of Sir H. Barkly and the Honorable Sir A. H. Gordon, I have naturally considered that it has been a slight offered me not to have been invited to the Government ball last year, nor to the one to be given on Wednesday next.

It would therefore appear that former Governors like Sir Henry Barkly and Sir Arthur Gordon who "have not passed their lives in India," have shown themselves more liberal towards the Indian Community than His Excellency seems disposed to be.

I have attended Government balls at Madras to which native gentlemen were invited, and to which their ladies received no invitation, it being well known that the manners and customs of India preclude their presence.

I have the honor to be &c.

* * *

To MAJOR GRATTAN
Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary.
GOVERNMENT HOUSE
Mauritius 23rd May 1876.

Sir,—His Excellency regrets that the omission to send an invitation for the ball should have been considered by you as a slight, Most certainly it was not so intended. The Governor has a high esteem for you personally and for the other Indian gentlemen resident in Mauritius. But His Excellency cannot alter the rule he has laid down regarding invitation to balls.

I remain, Sir, Faithfully yours
(Sd.) H. GRATTAN MAJOR
Private Secretary and A-D-C.

The correspondence is edifying, It is, however, the Anglo-Indian training of the present Governor of Mauritius, which deserves credit for the social triumph achieved byH is Excellency. His predecessors, with their fresh English ideas never thought of insulting Indian gentlemen of position and rank by excluding them from Government House Balls on the ground that they did not bring out their wives and daughters. But it was left to the ex-Indian officer, who now rules the colony, to ostracize Indian gentlemen from society. We doubt whether this act of social violence has been perpetrated with the knowledge and sanction of the Colonial Office. To the individuals excluded it is a matter of small importance whether they are invited to a certain social gathering or not; but as the Government House Ball is a State affair, for which a State grant is given, the exclusion of Indian gentlemen from it, when no such exclusion had obtained before, is a mark of social degradation, and has a political significance. In itself the matter is trivial, but taken in conjunction with the circumstances mentioned above, it has importance, and we are not surprised that the discourtesy of the Governor has produced bitterness of feeling among Indian gentlemen in Mauritius. Why our rulers seek to wound the feelings and susceptibilities of the ruled in such small matters surpasses our understanding.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

INDIA is greatly indebted to Sir Erskine Perry for the firmness with which he has supported the financial policy of Lord Northbrook. From the beginning he has set his face against the high-handed action of Lord Salisbury. Sir Erskine does not kowtow to Manchester. He has been long connected with India, he sympathizes with her dumb millions, he never refused to lend them a tongue whether in Parliament or in the Indian Council, and the bold and independent attitude he has taken on the Tariff question has been productive of great moral effect. He has recorded the following dissent from the despatch of the Secretary of State on the Tariff question:

"I have already recorded my dissent to the telegram of 30th September last, which stated disapprobation of Lord Northbrook's financial reforms, and in substance enjoyed the abolition of import duties on cotton goods, and I did so on the ground that we had no opportunity of considering the reasoning on which the Government of India proceeded.

Now that I have read all the papers, I am decidedly of opinion that the course adopted by the Government of India was wise (with the exception, perhaps, of the new duty on raw cotton, which was a concession, asked for by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and that the abolition of the import duties would inflict a loss on the revenue not easily reparable.

Their decision was the unanimous conclusion of all the Indian authorities, and was mainly in accordance with the recommendations of the Tariff Committee who have been considering the subject for months.

Lord Northbrook has removed the export duties on articles of native produce which have been long condemned by all economists. He has reduced import duties on a great variety of imports from 7½ percent., to 5 percent., and by a resolution of the tariff he has afforded a relief to Manchester goods to the amount of 11 per cent.

By these measures he has rendered in my opinion the greatest benefits to trade and commerce, and by the recuperative power of diminished import duties he has done this with probably no sacrifice hereafter of revenue.

The abolition of the cotton duties involves an absolute loss of revenue of 800,000*l.*, which can only be supplied by the imposition of a new tax, and I see no other available but the income tax. It will not add to the popularity of this impost, which has proved both so obnoxious and so unproductive in India, to learn that its re-introduction is due to the orders of the Home Government.

I am as strong an anti-protectionist as any of my colleagues, and feel very grateful to the Manchester school for its services to free trade, but I am clearly of opinion that the small duty of 5 per cent., which has been imposed for purposes of revenue should not be remitted until the contingency indicated in Lord Salisbury's Despatch of 15th July last has arrived, viz. the state of the Indian finances permitting the operation.

Lord Salisbury thus replies:

"I quite concur in the last paragraph of Sir Erskine Perry's dissent. With him I should object to the imposition of any new tax for the purpose of remitting the cotton duties, and I agree that remission should only take place in proportion as the state of the Indian finances permits that sacrifice of revenue. But these views appear to me to be expressed in the Despatch from which he dissents. The paramount importance of not embarrassing the Indian revenue is carefully insisted on, and no suggestion of a new tax is made in any part of the Despatch. The view which we desire to impress on the Indian Government is that, in applying the reduction of taxation, the cotton duties, as weighing on an article of first necessity to the inhabitants of India, as being contrary to the general policy of the Empire and as being on political grounds highly inexpedient, stand first for remission. Our objection to the proceedings of August is that, having had money available for the reduction of import duties, the Indian Government selected for that purpose export duties, against which the objections above repeated do not lie."

The State Secretary is hardly consistent. If he advocates free trade, surely the duties which Lord Northbrook has remitted or reduced are fully justified on that ground. As for the Cotton duty it does not at all press upon the people of India, but the point which we raised here, and which was anticipated by Sir Erskine Perry, has been gained. No new tax is to be imposed to make good the loss from the repeal of the cotton duties. Lord Salisbury says, "with him (Sir Erskine) I should object to the imposition of any new tax for the purpose of remitting the cotton duties; and I agree that remission should only take place in proportion as the state of the Indian finances permits that sacrifice of revenue." But these views are *not*, as his Lordship seems to think, expressed in his despatch. We have reasons to believe from recent advices from England that Lord Salisbury now regrets the Tariff controversey. If so, ought he not to issue a fresh manifesto and set the public mind at rest?

THE MUNICIPALITIES IN BENGAL.

Now that the Bengal Municipalities' Bill has become the law of the land, we propose to take a glance at the financial position of the different classes of Municipalities in Bengal with the aid of the last report of the Bengal Government on Municipal taxation and expenditure. The number of Municipalities is given as under:

Municipalities under—			
Act XXVI. of 1850.....	1	Act III. of 1864.....	24
Act XX. of 1856.....	68	Act VI. of 1868.....	91

The income of the various municipalities classed under the several heads was last year as follows:

	Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah.	Municipalities under Act III. (B. C.) of 1864. Towns in the interior.	Towns under Act VI. (B. C.) of 1868.	Chowkidari Unions under Act XX. of 1856.	Towns under Act XXVI. of 1850.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rate upon owners according to the yearly value of houses and lands owned by them.	354086	355826	.....	... ..	....	709912
Tax upon occupiers of holdings within the town according to their circumstances and their property to be protected.	.....	.....	383934	101577	13481	498992
Tax upon carriages, carts, horses, and elephants	29667	30123	....	.....	637	60427
Fines and fees	12801	8069	2457	203	98	23718
Pounds, ferries, and tolls	12469	119623	26348	896	153	157489
Rent of houses, gardens, and markets belonging to municipalities.	1455	19937	6978	1395	22	29817
Other sources, including grants from Provincial Funds.	186757	90225	41832	10181	648	329643
Total...	597265	622803	460549	114342	15039	180998

The following is a statement of expenditure:

	Municipalities under Act III. of 1864. Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah.	Municipalities under Act III. of 1864. Municipalities in the interior.	Municipalities under Act III. of 1864. Total.	Towns under Act VI. of 1868.	Chowkeedaree Unions under Act XX. of 1856.	Towns under Act XXVI. of 1860.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishments	74153	59456	133609	57177	15067	2098	208821
Police	112479	169680	282159	196066	63273	3218	544716
Conservancy	72898	95651	168549	45269	9272	3347	226407
Roads	144220	162091	306511	106008	24514	4138	441171
Buildings	.....	14806	14806	3066	301	...	18173
Works of public utility	21519	42391	73910	42804	1202	...	117916
Miscellaneous and contingent charges	164750	42589	207339	29394	7233	991	244957
Total	600219	586664	1186583	479754	121782	13792	1802161

It will be seen from the above that the bulk of the municipal income is absorbed by the Police. The Lieutenant Governor candidly acknowledges that some of the municipal committees take no interest in their work, simply because they have nothing to do. His Honor remarks:

"The number of sittings held during the year was somewhat less than the number held in the previous year. This was said to be due to some extent to apathy on the part of the Native and non-official members. It should be stated, however, in regard to some of the Committee that held no sittings, and as regards the majority of those which met but seldom during the year, that after payment of the cost of police and the collecting establishments, they had scarcely any funds left for expenditure on roads and other useful works to meet and consult about."

In the face of the admitted poverty of the so-called Municipal towns of Bengal the Government is fast multiplying them and passing stringent conservancy laws. How are these municipalities to find means for improvement or to conform to these sanitary laws? Does it not imply a trifling with common sense and conscience to record such an opinion as the above and also

to pass new laws on the subject? The fact is that most of the so-called Municipal towns of Bengal are rural villages, and they do not need nor can they afford to pay for expensive sanitary improvements.

THE SEQUELÆ OF THE CHITTAGONG FEVER.

OUR Chittagong correspondent writes as follows:

Chittagong 16th June 1876.

DEAR SIR,—You have had the first two scenes of the melodrama that is being enacted in Chittagong for sometime past, and I now proceed to give you the third. Three or four days after the extraordinary acquittal of the now famous Lal Chand, which does honor both to Mr. Kirkwood's head and heart, another interesting scene occurred in the Commissioner's Office. among the notabilities appointed especial constables to do the honorable duty of mounting guard over the municipal latrines, dubbed here as Mr. Kirkwood's temples of fame, there was one Assanullah who had the audacity to dishonor Mr. Kirkwood's appointment. He was hauled up, of course before *him* and was tried, of course, *summarily*. He was convicted and fined on his *own* statement, which amounted to this,—that a paper was taken to him one evening by a constable which he refused to take as he could not read, and so the constable brought it back. He was found on this statement guilty of intentionally avoiding the service of a legal process under section 174 of the Indian Penal Code. But this was a foe man by no means unworthy of Mr. Kirkwood's steel. He engaged the services of Mr. Ghose by raising public subscriptions and on the day in question Mr. Ghose argued this case before Mr. Lowis in his capacity of Sessions Judge. He raised three objections against Mr. Kirkwood's finding and conviction. 1stly. That his client did not avoid the service of the summons; though he could not read, yet the constable could have left it with him or affixed it to his abode and in either case it would have been a valid service. 2ndly. That under the circumstances Mr. Kirkwood was not legally competent to appoint him an especial constable and therefore the issue of the summons was illegal. 3rdly. That the offence having been committed against his own Court, he had himself no jurisdiction in the case.

Mr. Kirkwood—may his shadow never grow less!—had the good sense to appear *personally* to defend his *own* judgment. Mr. Kirkwood made a most piteous appeal, it being marred throughout by his nasal twang, which gave it a ghostly character. He came apparently with a belief that here, as elsewhere, his appearance—and a most mystifying one it is—would act at as a charm upon poor Mr. Lowis, but the latter, we must do him the justice to say, wonderfully kept his ground this day. Mr. Kirkwood, as will appear from the following remarks of Mr. Lowis with which the record has been sent up to the High Court, was worsted on all points, though I cannot understand why he refrained from expressing his opinion on the 2nd point. It remains with the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court to say whether the gentlemen who have, most wantonly, been disgraced with the odorous appointments mentioned above, may have any redress against Mr. Kirkwood:

ASSANULLA——*Petitioner.*

"An application has been made on the part of Assanulla who was fined by the Magistrate under sec. 173 of the Penal Code, to have the record of the case forwarded to the High Court to have the proceedings quashed. The first objection raised is that the Magistrate had no Jurisdiction under sec. 473 the magistrate can not try himself a contempt committed against his own court. Assanulla was convicted of having prevented the service of a notice legally issued by the Magistrate, this was of course a contempt of the authority of the said Magistrat, and it is urged that the said Magistrate had no power to try the case. The Magistrate urges that sec. 473 does not prohibit the trying of all cases falling under Chap X by the court in contempt of whose authority they are committed; but this view is evidently opposed to some clear rulings of the High Court and also to the wording of the sec. which it appears to me exempts only cases falling under certain specified sections, all other contempts of court being not triable by the court in contempt of which they are committed. It is also urged that there is no proof on the record that the service of notice was intentionally prevented. The only evidence in this case is the statement of the prisoner and that certainly does not show that service was prevented at all much less that it was intentionally prevented. The statement of the prisoner amounts to this that a constable tendered him a notice, he refused to take saying he could not read, on this the constable went away taking the notice with him. It is contended by the magistrate that service could only be completed by the actual receipt of the paper by Assanullah and that as he refused to accept the paper he thereby prevented the service. I cannot accept this argument—the constable's duty was to tender the notice, if Assanullah refused to take it the constable ought to have left it with him and not taken it away again. Had the notice been left with Assanullah he would have disregarded the order contained therein at his own peril, as it was the notice was taken away, and the order not being attended to Assanullah could not be punished for disobedience. Other minor grounds of objections are urged, but as I consider that the Magistrate had no Jurisdiction to try the case and as there is no evidence on the record to show that service of summons was intentionally prevented. I need not go into them there being otherwise grounds to warrant my sending the record to the High Court. The Magistrate wishes before the record is sent to put objections in full on record, an opportunity may be allowed him and the forwarding of the papers delayed for a few days; the more so that the counsel for the applicant can not leave till next steamer and it is important that the case should not be taken up in his absence.

Sd. E. E. LOWIS
Judge.

22nd May 1876.

While writing this I learnt from a trusty source that the records of Lal Chand's case have also been demi officially sent for by the Registrar of the High Court. So the plot is thickening. Though Lal Chand is at Calcutta now we are not aware, that he has made any motion before the High Court. Has Sir Richard Temple confidentially invited an expression of opinion from the High Court on the merits of this case? Whatever may be the cause the records are being sent, though one or two interesting papers are said to be missing. For instance the order that was issued upon the Court Inspector to procure evidence, informing him that he would be held *personally* responsible for the case and for faing wherein he was reported to the Commissioner as worthless, it is rumoured, has disappeared from the records. Be that as it may we only hope that they would be looked into by the Chief Justice himself and some barrister Judges.

It will amuse you to hear that in forwarding the records Mr. Kirkwood has said that he would have of his own accord long before submitted them to the High Court, but that so much writing and re-writing had to be gone through, that this delay could not be avoided.

May we hope in the same way that the High Court will call for the records of Mr. Webster's case. Taking an extract from your paper Government had called a report in this case from the Commissioner, the latter we understand submitted it which it was not difficult to read between the lines, and the Lieutenant seems to have satisfied his conscience by calling upon Mr. Rattray to explain his reasons for having troubled Mr. Webster with an arrest. This gentleman has submitted we hear his explanation, and Mr. Kirkwood it is rumoured is not quite easy about it. Mr. Kirkwood has not however rested satisfied with letting off Mr. Webster with a fine of Rs. 500 for taking part in that innocent sport, but the people who had the audacity to complain have been sent to jail for 6 months for perjury because they had made a confusion of *Burra Saheb* and *Chota Saheb*.

The same correspondent in another letter reports the death of Mr. Marshall, the Collector of Customs and Conservator of the Port of Chittagong He says that Mr. Marshall, who was "a friend of the poor," has died of broken heart in consequence of injustice done to him by Government at the instance of the local officers. It would seem that Mr. Kirkwood as Magistrate had refused to entertain an action for defamation instituted by Mr. Marshall but subsequently he admitted it under orders of the High Court.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce the undermentioned subscriptions in aid of Dr. Sircar's Science Association:

	Rs.
Babu Bejoykissen Mookerjea, Utterpara	500
„ Mahendranath Ghosh	100

WE HEAR that the Chittagong case has attracted the attention of Lord Lytton, and that hence the enquiries simultaneously set on foot by the High Court and the Government of Bengal. We hope Sir Richard Garth will himself take up the case.

WE COMMEND to Indian authors the following extract from a letter from Dr. Aufrecht, successor of Professor Lassen in the University of Bonn, to a native friend:

"So many books are now being printed in Bengal, that neither the Library with its limited income, nor an individual professor can afford to purchase them. Nor is the existence of such publications always known. I think it really is the duty of enlightened Hindu gentlemen to assist us a little in that respect, especially as out of Germany only a very few take the trouble of studying Sanscrit for other but interested motives."

THE BISHOPRIC of Calcutta is said to be going a-begging in the United Kingdom. Nobody, it would seem, likes to risk his health by accepting the Diocese of Calcutta. Now, is a Bishop a servant of God or of Mammon? Does the Christian clergyman come out to India for the sake of money or for the service of his Maker and Saviour? What regard can the heathens have for those Christians, who aspire to minister to the souls supposed to be imperilled, but who take precious good care not to imperil their own health, supposing for argument's sake that such self-sacrifice is needed in the service of God. What an example of Christian piety for the heathen world!

AT THE last scene of the municipal drama of Calcutta the Chairman of the Justices seemed to have forgotten both law and form. He asked the Justices to have the accounts passed without circulating the auditor's report, which was afterwards laid on the table. He then laid before them an account of expenditure upon Squares as incurred in the current year, though a good portion of it remarked Justice had apparently been incurred in the previous year. He next applied for an additional grant for Squares without submitting an estimate or taking the previous sanction of the General Committee as required by tho rules of bnsiness. But who cares for law or form on the eve of a revolution?

THE GOVERNMENT of Bombay proposes to introduce compulsory vaccination in the town of Bombay. *Apropos* of this subject *Native Opinion* has the following: "At an anti-vaccination meeting held at Manchester last month a letter was read from Mr. Gladstone in which (we quote from the *Times of India*) the ex-Premier said: "I regard, compulsory and penal provisions such as those of the Vaccination Act with mistrust and misgiving, and were I engaged on an inquiry I should require very clear proof of their necessity before giving them my approval; but I am not able to undertake to enter upon an examination of the question." But the Bombay Government seems to be braver.

THE RESOLUTION of the Lieutenant Governor on the Report of the Health-officer for the Port of Calcutta records some facts which it is hard to reconcile with the Health statistic of the town. According to the Health-Officer of the Port cholera is clearly traceable to bad water, but it appears from the reports of the Health-Officer of the town that the supply of filtered water has not checked cholera. We are told that Dr. French, the Health-Officer of the Port, distinctly traces the cause of cholera on the *Marguerite* to the supply of Hooghly water instead of water from the municipal hydrants; and as soon as pure water was supplied the disease stopped. Again it is reported that the supply of adulterated milk is also a source of cholera. Recently the Health-Officer has traced some cholera cases that occurred in the ships *City of Peebles, Hereford*, and *Savoir Faire* to the *goalas* in Howrah having mixed the water of tanks fouled by dirty clothes with the milk they sold to the sailors. Now, what is the case in the town? As our contemporary of the *Englishman* points out, the number of deaths from cholera has risen steadily for the last four years. In 1871 it was 800 only, while in 1872 it was 1,142; in 1873 it was 1,155; the year before last 1,329, and last year 1,726. It is hard to reconcile these facts with Dr. French's statement that good water is a preventive of cholera.

WE MAK the following extract from a letter in the *Englishman*:

"In the case of "The Queen *vs.* Behari Sonar and others," *vide* the *Statesman* of June 12th, the High Court is reported to have said:—"But, unfortunately, although it is quite clear, after the observations we have now made, that their conviction cannot be allowed to stand, these two prisoners have suffered the entire punishment awarded to them, and we cannot help making the same observation, which we made the other day in a similar case, that the result is the prisoners have been convicted, and have suffered imprisonment, without having had that protection which the law has provided for them. And such a result must be a matter of very deep regret." May I ask, in the name of all that is sacred are the late attempts of the Law Member of the Governor General's Council, to invest the Magistrates with extensive summary powers and to abolish, almost wholly, the right of appeal from their orders, intended to make the Magistrates run riot, and imperil the liberty of the subject; or are they not"

This is the opinion of thoughtful and impartial men? But the prestige of the executive require that law and liberty should be subordinate to their will.

THE FOLLOWING statement gives the area and population of the several divisions of the British Indian Empire, exclusive of the Native States:

Under the Administration of	Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Districts.	Population.	Population to Square Miles.
The Governor-General of India—				
Ajmere	2,672	1	426,268	159
Coorg	2,000	1	168,312	84
Berar	16,960	6	2,231,565	132
Mysore	27,077	8	5,055,412	187
Governors—				
Madras	141,746	21	31,311,142	220
Bombay	127,532	23	14,042,596	110
Lieutenant Governors—				
Bengal	248,231	58	66,856,859	269
North West Provinces..	80,901	35	30,769,056	380
Punjab	102,001	32	17,596,752	173
Chief Commissioners—				
Oude	23,973	12	11,220,747	465
Central Provinces ...	84,162	19	9,066,038	108
British Burma ...	93,664	14	2,562,325	27
Total British Administration	950,919	230	191,307,070	201

THE GOVERNMENT of Bengal has issued draft rules for the working of the new Irrigation Act. The scale of rates proposed is as follows:

Soane Canal.

Class.	Nature of Crop.	Flow Irrigation per. Cottah.	Beegah.	Acre.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P
I.	Sugarcane, tobacco, indigo, opium, and gardens.	0 2 6	3 2 0	5 0 0
II.	Rice, vegetables, water-nuts, wheat, barley, cotton, and all crops not otherwise specified ...	0 1 3	1 9 0	2 8 0

Class.	Nature of Crop.	Lift Irrigation per Cottah.	Beegha.	Acre.	Per.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
I.	Sugarcane, tobacco, indigo, opium, and gardens ..	0 1 8	2 1 4	3 5 4	Crop
II.	Rice, vegetables, water-nuts, wheat, barley, cotton, and all crops not otherwise specified ..	0 0 10	1 0 8	1 10 8	Do.

The rates do not seem to be very high, but the rules regulating supply are, we fear, calculated to have a discouraging effect. Thus:

"If only a portion of a field be irrigated, the water-rate shall be chargeable on the whole field, unless such portion shall have been clearly demarcated, previous to the admission of the water, by a ridge not less than half a foot high.

When a portion of a field has been irrigated with canal water, and a portion with well or reservoir water, the whole field shall be liable for canal water-rate, unless a clearly distinguishable boundary exists between the two portions,

If well or reservoir water is conveyed in the same channel as canal water, the whole of the irrigation from that channel shall be liable to canal water-rate.

We think a notice ought to be served upon the applicant requiring him to make a ridge in case he wants a partial supply, instead of quarelling with him afterwards. We observe that in case of claim for compensation the opinion of the Divisional Canal officer should be taken by the Collector. But a copy of this opinion ought to be furnished to the claimant, as the Collector is more likely to be guided by the opinion of the Divisional Canal officer than otherwise. We are glad to observe that the privilege of filling tanks with irrigation water free of charge will be accorded under the following conditions:

(*a.*)—No tank shall be so filled unless exclusively used for domestic purposes, and for watering cattle; such tanks are generally in the immediate neighbourhood of villages.

(*b.*)—No tank shall be so filled from which irrigation is practised.

(*c.*)—No tank shall be so filled which, intercepting any line of drainage, is liable to overflow from accumulation of water derived from natural causes.

(*d.*)—No tank shall be so filled except on the written order of the Sub-Divisional Canal Officer, issued on the written applications of the parties concerned. The filling of tanks can only be permited at such times, and to such extent, as the Sub-Divisional Canal Officer approves.

(*e.*)—No tank shall be so filled unless the water-course used to fill it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Sub-Divisional Canal Officer to be in a sound condition when the application is made

(*f.*)—The privilege herein accorded may be suspended for twelve months for breach of these regulations, by written order of the Divisional Canal Officer, subject, however, to revision by the Superintending Engineer, whose decision shall be final.

The remission of water-rate is made contingent on proof of actual loss. No time is however prescribed. It will be difficult in many cases to prove immediate loss or its actual extent.

WE NOTICED last week the new rule issued by the officiating Principal of the Calcutta Medical College requiring the plucked students of the College at the final examination to attend the College as regular students untill they pass. It would appear that the proposition originated with Dr. McConnell, and was strongly supported by Dr. Chevers, the late Principal. We give the minutes of these two gentlemen below:

From J. F. P. MCCONNELL, ESQ., *Professor of Pathology, Medical College, to the Principal, Medical College,—No.* 47, *dated the 9th March* 1876.

I have the honor to address you with respect to the large percentage of failures which year by year occur among students of this College competing for the L. M. S. and M. B. examinations. I refer more especially to the *second* or *pass*

The cause of such repeated failure is undoubtedly to be found in the circumstance that no regulations exist at present which demand that a student who fails shall, attend the clinical teaching of the hospital, and lectures in the College, before presenting himself for re-examination. It thus happens that unsuccessful students spend the ensuing year in idleness, or, what is worse, "unqualified" practice (*i. e.*, "quackery"), and only exhibit themselves at the next annual examination. In the interim they have forgotten the little knowledge they did possess before, and are thus again and again rejected.

In none of the Universities, or Medical Examining Boards in Great Britain is such a procedure sanctioned, but, so far as I am aware, a candidate rejected at an examination is *referred back to his studies* for a given period,—three months, or six months, or even a year; and I am of opinion that, some rule or regulation of this kind has become very necessary in the Calcutta University. It would be wise and just towards unsuccessful students, and save their examiners much mortification.

As the medical examinations of this University take place only once a year, I would propose that, as regards senior students, it should be strictly demanded that they attend lectures for the first six months, and clinical instruction for the next six months succeeding the examination at which they have failed, before they are to be considered eligible for re-examination.

Should yourself and the other Professors of the College agree with me in the general terms of this proposal, I shall feel obliged by your forwarding this communication to the Registrar of the Calcutta University, requesting him to place the subject before the Syndicate for consideration, and with the view to the enactment of some such regulation as I have attempted to indicate.

OPINION.

Upon the subject of Dr. McConnell's letter which I now circulate for the opinions of the Professors, before submitting it to the University, I have long thought as Dr. McConnell does. Now that my work in India is nearly done, I may without suspicion of any personal motive, enlarge upon the utter weariness and futility of the task which University Examiners have to carry out year by year in examining crowds of rejected men who, they know, must, of necessity rather have deteriorated than advanced in knowledge since they were last plucked. As an illustration of this, I may mention the fact that at the final examination which is just over, we had twenty-one men rejected in other years, some twice, and others thrice, only one of whom succeeded in pasing.

It is due not only to the interests of the public, but also to the men themselves, that they should be made to do that which they very rarely indeed do now— study for another full academical session in all the subjects of the final examination. Great care should be taken in granting them certificates for such attendance. No excuse whatever should be accepted for irregularity; sickness ought not to be admitted, as it defeats the object for which additional study is indispensable. The usual College fees should be paid during the additional session.

27*th March* 1876. NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D., *Principal*

With due deference we submit that the rule recommended by Dr. McConnell so far as we are aware does not obtain in any British University. For instance a student may fail in Calcutta after five years' course, he may present himself after the lapse of ten years at an English University for a medical degree, and he will be admitted to the examination like regular students. Surely what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. We believe the subject will be re-considered by the Medical Faculty on Thursday next, and we hope it will not blast the prospects of the poor medical students by passing such a cruel rule as has been proposed by Dr. McConnell. Dr. Charles' suggestion seems to be much more reasonable, as he recommends that the failed students should pick up in subjects in which they might have been rejected, but would he believe it that they are not even told the subjects in which they fail? The marks of the University Examiners remain a sealed book to the failed students.

REVIEW.

On the Nature and Treatment of Asiatic Cholera. By Archibald Billing, M.D. A.M. F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Member of the Senate of the University of London; formerly Professor of Clinical Medicine and of the theory and practice, and physician, of the London Hospital Medical College; Examiner in Medicine in the University of London; President of the Hunterian Society; Vice-President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; Etc., Etc. Author of "First Principles of Medicine," "Practical observations on diseases of the lungs and heart;" "the Science of gems, jewels, coins, and Medals;" Etc. First Edition, revised and improved. London: J. & A. Churchill, New Burlington Street. Daldy, Isbister, & Co., Ludgate Hill 1875.

THERE is a peculiar feature in this publication, which calls for notice in our columns. It is dedicated to a countryman of ours in the following terms:

DEDICATED
TO
GOPAUL CHUNDER ROY, M.D.,
F. R.C.S.; ENG.; SURGEON BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT;
INSPECTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF DISPENSARIES, BURDWAN;
CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE GLASGOW MED. CHIR. SOCIETY.
AUTHOR OF AN ESSAY ON THE
Causes, symptoms, and treatment of Burdwan fever.
or the Epidemic Fever of Lower Bengal;
A work evincing great talents and profound knowledge of
Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics, and
Sanitary requisites.
Also of a valuable publication on papaya.

It bespeaks no ordinary kindness in this venerable professor of the science of medicine, who has completed four-fifths of a century, and who has instructed not a few of the present generation of medical men, to have inscribed his work to an Indian votary fit to be his grandson. Dr. Billing thus gives a short account of himself in the paper before us. He says: "As it may be asked upon what authority I come forward so confidently, I may be excused for stating that I have grown grey in the service. It is many years since my duties in the University of London compelled me to retire from the London Hospital—one of the best medical schools in Europe—where I had taught for twenty-five years. Hundreds of medical men who were my pupils during that period are now practising in London and various parts of the world. The fourth edition of my "First Principles of Medicine" was translated in France and Germany, and reprinted and published in the United States of America; so that, including the fifth and sixth editions, there are several thousand copies in the hands of the profession, containing the views upon Cholera which are here again advocated; and I have not yet met, either in conversation or in print, with any attempt to controvert them. In a matter of this nature, upon which such conflicting opinions are advanced, it seems necessary to offer some kind of credentials, which must be my apology for so much otherwise apparent egotism." Cholera is a dreadful subject; we have had sad proofs of the destructive influence of this fell disease, and we are sorry to own as our lay conviction that modern science has not yet discovered the cause or remedy of the disease. Do what the doctors may to baffle the course of the disease, nothing can avail when it once assumes the true fatal type; we can only say that the doctors live on the credulity of men. Of course as civilization progresses, the power of the doctors increases; even the most sceptical about the efficacy of medicine cannot help seeking their advice and aid, when there is sickness in their own families, but this inconsistency of human nature is more to be lamented than otherwise. But we do not blame the doctors—they live in faith as others do. They hope and believe that some day some potent remedy for cholera may be discovered, in the meantime they grope their way in the best way they can.

Gitabali. By Peary Mohun Kabiratna. Published by Kalikinkur Chuckerbutty.

ALAS! poor Yorick is dead! Peary Mohun Kabiratna was well known to native society throughout Bengal. His songs and recitations made him a general favorite. From early years he evinced a taste for poetry, and although his father sought to give him education in Sanscrit and English, he delighted in courting the Muses and neglected the severer studies. His poetic compositions first attracted the attention of Sham Chand Babu of Burdwan soon after the Cyclone of 1864, regarding which he had composed a graphic and

spirit-stering song. He was not many days in Burdwan when he received the kind notice of the Maharaja, who extended his patronage to him, and conferred upon him the title of Kavirutna or the poet-jewel. From this time Peary Mohun became known under his new title, and composed songs on all manner of subjects both grave and gay. He also visited genteel society in all the chief towns of Bengal and was kindly received everywhere. Although not acquainted with English, and therefore ignorant of the history of political events, still he generally hitted off the salient points in them most successfully, if he were supplied with a few hints from some knowing person. He has been snatched away in the bloom of life, leaving an aged father and a large family to mourn his loss. The present collection of his songs, which is not at all exhaustive, but which includes many of those, which we had ourselves heard, is intended as a means of awakening the sympathy of the generous public for his widow and children, who are in distress. The book is to be had at the Valmiki Press, Calcutta.

Correspondence.

FAMINE OR NO FAMINE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—I am glad to observe that you have rightly controverted some of those weak arguments by which some persons have recently attempted to protest against the late famine policy of Government. The success of that policy is so complete that it is natural that superficial observers should doubt whether there was actually a famine. It speaks of the wise, supervision and prudence with which Sir Richard Temple has met that great calamity, which otherwise would have resulted in the dreadful scenes of 1866. The best proof of a famine is the evidence of men who were in the heart of the distressed countries, who have administered relief, who have watched the progress of the crops, who have attended the houses of the ryots, and marked their stores, who have in March and April 1874 seen weak emaciated faces interspersed throughout the country, whom they have subsequently nursed, and whom in October following after having provided them with food clothing and employment for about a period of six months, whilst set free from their responsibility, they have left gay, glowing and grateful. These men have said and do still admit that without Government relief there would have been a terrible crisis in 1874. Having been in the heart of one of the most distressed districts for a long time, I observed signs of distress, which I am sure would have otherwise resulted in a dreadful catastrophe. The fact of a mother selling her son pinched by hunger must be admitted to be a very unnatural transaction; and such occurrences were not uncommon, though only the kind and beneficent hand of the British Government rescued the son from the firm grasp of the relentless purchaser. If there was a delay in payment for one week for work done, thousands would gather round the relief officer's compound, and without caring whether they were exposing themselves to a tropical sun or a heavy shower of rain or a dreadful thunder-storm stood for days for wages, which were allowed at the lowest rate possible varying from one anna to two annas per diem. I have travelled over various parts of the country, and I have not seen men or women wearing thick gunny cloths, but this it was my misfortune to see in that terrible year. This, be it observed to the glory of the British Government was warded off with a liberal hand and clothes were gratuitously distributed specially to women, who whether young or old were almost naked. It may be said that all this is due to poverty. It may be so, but poverty was induced by scarcity, by absence of food-supply, by want of employment, &c. Labor was wonderfully cheap, thousands flocked to the Government Relief works, there was almost a total absence of private employment, and there was little or no supply in the market. If these do not speak of a famine, I do not know what famine is. Government supplied principally a very coarse rice, the Burmah rice. This was said by some medical authorities to be unhealthy to the Bengal ryot, and yet almost the whole of the large Government supply was consumed.

It has been urged that there was an undue waste of public money, and that half the outlay would have met the difficulty. This objection reminds one of that Bengali proverb, which says that when *the thief has fled our reason wakes*. The objection simply, want of experience could not possibly be made by men who have seen the state of things under which the relief operations commenced. The agency with which the relief officers were compelled to commence the work was collected from the most ignorant classes, as there was scarcely time to wait for men from Calcutta or other distant places. There were no store-houses, and the supply was at once so great that to prevent the rice being wasted by rain, these were prepared at any cost. If the relief officers waited until they could measure all the works, and then make their payments, the result would have been a loss of many lives. They were compelled to pass the bills, which it will be observed were submitted by overseers men who were selected from the class of sircars, constables, &c, The Relief superintendents were also selected from a similar class, in the absence of better men, and charitable relief was confided to them, and they were authorized to draw rice from the granaries, as otherwise if they had to wait for orders from Relief officers, the same would have been the result, the loss of human lives. With machinery such as this, and in a country where the means of transport is very small, the outlay must necessarily be great. The rice that was originally stored was not weighed; there was scarcely time to weigh so large and sudden a supply, and it was left in many cases to the store-keeper, a man of the same class, I have described, to give the actual weight and notwithstanding the repeated supervision of the Relief officer, there must have been clandestine operations going on, until the Relief officer had had an opportunity of witnessing the weighment made in his presence, It is easy to say that all this could have been easily provided for at the commencement but it will be remembered the suddenness and haste with which the work commenced, and the apprehension with which Government engaged in it after the terrible experience of the Orissa. The only thought was about the safety of human lives rather than economy, and this heavy outlay having been incurred of necessity, it is height of folly to speak of waste and extravagance of famine.

It is to be regretted that the head of the Government, who with an unexampled personal sacrifice and unremitting zeal and industry, and under hard-pressed anxiety saved millions of human lives, should be charged with having given narratives to the public with a perverted state of facts, with having ignorantly or recklessly wasted public money, and with having bolstered up a famine against the advice of his most experienced officers. These are serious charges, revolting to reason and common sense, contrary to facts and extremely painful, because of the person to whom they are addressed. Sir Richard Temple's narratives were based on facts and figures, which were supplied by the District officers and Commissioners, corroborated also by their fortnightly narratives, which were also published. These latter again were collected from narratives supplied by the relief officers and from local experience. It is absurd to contend that all officers from the highest functionary to the lowest relief officer have collectively perverted actual facts, recklessly, wasted public money and bolstered up imaginative famine. It is scarcely just to say that Sir Richard Temple permitted rates of wages ten times greater than the ordinary wages of the country. Rather, so far as I am aware, His Honor's orders were that the wages should be such that they will no way affect private employment or invite laborers from field work to the Government Relief works. The transport rates may have been somewhat high, but without such rates it was impossible to secure conveyances or to traverse countries without roads or bridges. Without looking at the mainspring on which the whole machinery moved viz the protection of human life, without looking at the broad sun with its brilliant rays throwing a blize of lustre on a whole country, it betrays a meanness of spirit and a weakness of mind to point out dark spots in its disk or to override principle to support abstract ideas of economy. Well might a liberal thinker pass such charges as worthy of contempt and scarcely deserving of consideration.

Whatever infatuated partizans may say or petty scribblers write, the whole country appreciates the services of Lord Northbrook and Sir Richard Temple, and their names will be handed down to posterity with feelings of gratitude. In saying so, I have the experience of a large portion of a District, in which Hindoos and Mahomedans offered *Sinny* (food offerings) to their gods and goddesses in their names after the relief operations were closed.

Yours truly,
FAIR-PLAY.

Diamond Harbor 27th May 1876.

THE PUTTEALA REGENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—You have been pleased to characterise my remarks against the rumoured appointment of Babu Grishchunder Das as a member of the Puttiala Council of Regency, which appeared in the *Statesman* of the 8th instant, as ill-natured, and you lean to show your good nature towards the Babu by detailing his good services as consisting firstly of that which he rendered as an assistant in the Bengal Office, secondly as an assistant to the manager of the Durbhanga Estate, and thirdly as superintendent of the Government Toshakhana. His nomination to the managership of the Bettia Raj I shall with your permission pass over as not falling strictly under the category of service—you then speak of his obtaining the approbation of the two Governors General, of his obtaining a title of distinction, and of his eventually distinguishing himself by services rendered during the visits of the two Royal Princes by one of whom he has been rewarded with a ring and medal. With the above statements of facts I have simply to ask you refer to my remarks in the *Statesman* and to say whether your note is a sufficient answer to the exception I took to the appointment. I disavow personal feelings of all kinds, I do not personally know Grish Babu and have no feeling of friendship or enmity towards him. I considered the appointment to which Grish Babu was, according to rumour, going to be appointed a high one requiring abilities of a higher order than Grish Babu has the reputation of possessing to justify his nomination to it. I pointed out what qualifications he lacked to fill such a post and how as a nation we would suffer, if men really able to fill the appointment with credit to themselves and honor to the country were excluded and he preferred over their heads. But I am grieved to see that you have allowed your judgment generally sound on several matters, to be somewhat warped and misled in this case, and in serving perhaps a friend or an acquaintance you seem to have forgotten the claims which the country and the nation to which you belong have upon you for an impartial and just advocacy of its cause. Without going to details I would simply ask you to coolly think over the matter, as you are now vigorously agitating with the illustrious *Statesman*, the cause of native advancement, whether in your deliberate judgment you find in Babu Grishchunder the man better fitted than, or equally as fitted by character and qualifications to fill the important post proposed for him as, many fellow-countrymen of your own, or whether in your just estimate of him in all his parts he does not immensely fall in the scale.

We cannot of course authoritatively say to Government "here's the man that should be taken," for such a privilege is unfortunately denied to us; but when a Bengali is going to be selected for the high trust of managing the affairs of a foreign state if the person it proposes to select should happen not to be the fittest nor one of the best the country could present for such a work, that it should appoint the worthiest man available, and if to me a private man the duty of pointing out the above course has appeared necessary, I cannot but conceive that such a duty should commend itself to you as the Editor of a leading native newspaper, with hundred-fold force. Shall I say in the end that the services which you have placed to Grish Babu's credit with all the recognition he has received from the august persons you name should not be held by themselves to warrant his elevation from the humble position which he now fills in the service of the British Government to a seat in Council in governing the principality of an allied and tributary power, and what else it may be asked have you been able to cite in his favor?

As my first communication on the subject of this letter had been made to the *Statesman* I have sent an abstract of this to that paper.

Yours faithfully,
A BENGALI.

Calcutta, June 17th 1876.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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„ Rakhal Chunder Ghose, Bhagulpore	5	0	0
„ Probodchunder Dutt, Nobigunge	13	4	0
„ Denesh Pershad, Kishengunge	10	0	0
„ Manick Chunder Burooah, Gowhatty	6	10	0
„ Hurrish Chunder Roy, Rungpore	13	4	0
„ Issur Narain Singh, Muzuffarpore	13	4	0
„ Keshub Chundra Acharjea, Mymensingh	6	13	0
„ Radhasam Sircar, Cuttuck	20	0	0
„ Harran Chundra Chatterjea, Nowgong	5	0	0
„ Nobokrishna Mookergea, Tezpore	5	0	0
„ Jogendra Nath Chatterjea, Dhoobri	26	8	0
„ Brojendra Mohun Das, Bankipore	13	4	0
„ Ashootosh Ghose, Chundernagore	13	4	0
„ Ram Churn Sanyal, Refaitpore	26	4	0
„ Sreenath Roy, Furreedpore	13	4	0
„ Jodoonath Ghose, Khujrah	0	10	0
„ Nilmadhub Mookerjea, Futickchary	10	0	0
„ Anundnath Roy, Dinagepore	13	4	0
„ Issan Chunder Banerjea, Bogra	23	4	0
„ Shosheebhoosun Mittra, Jessore	10	0	0
„ Kadarnath Gooi, Tirhoot	10	0	0
„ Jodoonath Sein, Jeypore	6	10	0
„ Suttya Churn Mookerjea, Cooch Behar	13	4	0
„ Hurrish Chunder Roy, Rungpore	13	4	0

MONEY MARKET.

(*June* 24, 1876.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

					Per 100 *Rs.*			
4	Per Cent., Promissory Notes ...		Rs.	101	4	*a*	101	8
4½	„ of 1870	(1885)	„	103	0	*a*	103	2
4½	„ of 1871	(1884)	„	101	12	*a*	101	14
4½	„ (Transfr.) of 1872	(1879)	„	101	10	*a*	101	12
5½	„ of 1859-60	(1879)	„	103	8	*a*	103	14

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 10 years	(1877) ...	Rs.	101	0	*a*	
5	„ for 15 years	(1882) ...	„	105	0	*a*	106 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

				Per 100 *Rs.*			
6	Per Cent., of 1864 (due in 1884) ..		Rs.	109	0	*a*	110 0
6	„ of 1865 ...	(1885) ...	„	111	0	*a*	111 8
6	„ of 1866 ...	(1886) ...	„	111	0	*a*	112 8
6	„ of 1867 ...	(1887) ...	„	112	0	*a*	112 0
6	„ of 1870 ...	(1890) ...	„	112	4	*a*	113 0
6	„ of 1872 ...	(1892) ...	„	113	0	*a*	114 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*June* 21, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The 10th June* 1876.—Baboo Kali Prosunno Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is transferred to Cuttack.

Moulvi Abdool Hye, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manickgunge Dacca, on leave, is transferred to Jessore.

The following officers, who have been set free from the establishment employed on the settlement work in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, are posted to the several districts of the Bhagalpur division, and in the grades of Sub-Deputy Collectors noted against each:—

Baboo Sant Prosad, First Grade, Kissengung.
„ Chundra Narayan Gupta, First Grade, Deoghur.
Moulvi Shere Ali, First Grade, Godda.
Syed Zaker Hossein, First Grade, Muddehpoora.
Baboo Shama Churn Mittra, First Grade, Jamooee.
„ Ishree Prosad, Second Grade, Banka.
„ Debi prosad, Second Grade, Begoosarai.
„ Umesh Chandra Banerjee, Second Grade, Arrareah.

Moulvi Shere Ali and Baboo Ishree Prosad, and Baboo Debi Prosad, will, however, continue temporarily in the Sonthal Pergunnahs settlement.

Moulvi Shere Ali will continue to act in the 7th grade of the Subordinate Executive service during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. R. Hand, or until further orders.

Baboo Umesh Chundra Banerjee will also continue at Godda in the First Grade, and Moulvi Abdul Majid at Arrareah in the Second Grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors until Mr. Hand's return.

The 12th June 1876.—Mr. Thomas Durant Beighton, an Officiating Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, is appointed to act temporarily as District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly.

Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen, Barrister-at-law, Lecturer on English Law in the Presidency College, is appointed to act temporarily, in addition to his own duties, as a Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court.

Mr. W. H. M Gun, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Jajpore division of the Cuttack district, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.

The 13th June 1876.—Captain C, H. Garbett, Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, under Section 18 (b) of the Civil Leave, Code, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on his return from furlough.

The 15th June 1876.—Dr. J. Anderson is appointed to be a Member of the Committee for the management of the Zoological Garden at Alipore.

Baboo Govind Chundro Bysak, Sub-Deputy Collector, Mymensing, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Section 3, Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

The 16th June 1876.—Mr. P. D. Dickens, Magistrate of Police, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 27th instant.

Mr. E. J. Trevelyan, Barrister-at-law, is appointed to act as a Magistrate of Police, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. P. D. Dickens, or until further orders.

Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is posted to Serajgunge, in Pubna, with effect from the 19th May last, till relieved from that appointment, when he will revert to his former appointment at Bogra.

The 17th June 1876.—Baboo Gobind Kant Bidyabhushan, Supernumerary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is posted to Serajgunge, in Pubna.

Baboo Juggobundhoo Khan, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankoora, is appointed temporarily to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the seventh grade, with effect from the 17th March 1875, *vice* Mr. H. R. Reily, now on deputation on special duty as manager of the Chanchal estate.

The 19th June 1876.—Baboo Bhooban Mohun Raha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Brahmanbariah division of the Tipperah district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871, *vice* Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, transferred.

The 20th June 1876.—Baboo Shoshee Sikar Dutt, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Section 4, Act V (B.C.) of 1875

POLICE.—*The 10th June* 1876.—Mr. Charles Raban, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. L. E. Fabre Tonnerre, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs is transferred to Shahabad.

Mr. C. P. Crouch, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to the Sudder Station of the 24-Pergunnahs, but will continue to act for the present as District Superintendent of Police, Tipperah.

The 11th June 1876.—Mr. C. S. Agacy is appointed to be an Inspector of Police in the Second Grade in the Howrah Municipality.

The 19th June 1876.—Mr. Francis Thomas Platts, District Superintendent of Police Maldah, is allowed leave for three months, from the 15th July next, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

REGISTRATION.—*The 10th June* 1876.—Sultan Wajee Uddin Hyder is appointed to be temporary Sub-Registrar of Colgong, in the district of Bhagulpore, until relieved by Mr. H. S. Thompson.

The 12th June 1876.—Baboo Kali Das Dutt, Subordinate Judge of Rungpore, is allowed leave for three weeks, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 1st ultimo.

The 16th June 1876.—Mr. E. J. Trevelyan is appointed, under the provisions of Section 4, Act II of 1869, to act as a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

Baboo Mohesh Chandra Chuckerbutty, Additional Moonsif, on leave, is transferred from Sylhet to Rungpore as an Additional Moonsif.

Baboo Nilmoney Nag is appointed to officiate as an Additional Moonsif in the district of Rungpore during the absence on leave, of Baboo Mohesh Chandra Chuckerbutty, or until further orders.

The 19th June 1876.—Baboo Sri Gopal Chatterjee, M.A., B.L, is appointed to officiateas Moonsif of Meherpore, in the district of Nuddea, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Ram Chundra Dhur, or until further orders.

LEAVE of ABSENCE TO MOONSIFS.—*The 17th June* 1873.—Syed Fukhuruddin Hossein Khan, Moonsif of Jamooee, in the district of Bhagalpur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the date on which he may be relieved under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 19th June 1876.—Baboo Mothoora Nath Ghose, Moonsif of Rungoneah, in the district of Chittagong, is allowed leave of absence for six weeks from 11th June 1876, in extension of that granted to him on the 30th May 1876, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

A gentleman with a thorough knowledge of the language, and of great and varied experience, wishes to obtain employment in Tea, Indigo or Zemindaree understands thoroughly breeding, rearing, and training of horses and Stock. Security if required. Native States preferred. Address D. M. Care of Colvin Cowie and Co.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the Dak Bungalow at Mudhupore on the Chord Line E. I. R. will be available for public residence from the 1st Proximo.

For particulars application, should be made to the undersigned.

C. W. WILMOT,
Extra Assistant Commissioner Deoghur.

Deoghur, the 17th June 1876.

Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876.

NEW MUNICIPAL ACT.

This Act comes into force on the 1st July next. It provides for the town being divided into 18 Wards corresponding with the existing 18 Police Sections.

The six Wards corresponding with Police Sections, Shampooker, Koomartollee, Burtollah, Sukea's Street, Puddopookur and Hastings, each elect two Municipal Commissioners, the remaining 12 Wards each elect three Municipal Commissioners.

Each male person who has paid before the 15th January last Rs. 25, as rates and taxes for 1875, is entitled to vote in the Ward in which he resides, or in which his place of business or property is situated.

Each person who has paid as aforesaid Rs 50, as rates and taxes for 1875, is qualified to be a Municipal Commissioner.

For further particulars *vide* Chapter 11, Part I. of Act.

Persons desirous to avail themselves of the privilege of voting, or of standing for election as a Municipal Commissioner, are requested to apply to the undersigned, for the registration of their names, stating amount of rates and taxes paid by them for 1875 previous to the 15th January 1876, and in the case of rates, the property for which paid.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices.

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Price of Piping, per foot	As.	12	Re. 1				1-4
Gallons Water, per minute	4	6	8	10	12	13	15

Hand Pumps, No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 in
	Rs 40	55	65	75 each

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Gallons Water per minute 12, 15, 18, 20.

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

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Galvanized Wrought Iron Portable Pumps.

No. 113 fitted on 3 Legs, with 20 feet Indian Rubber Suction Hose .. Rs. 130 each.

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Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.

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J. BLACKBURN,
Engineer and Manager.

January 1st 1876.

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A competent Draftsman and Estimator, salary Rupees 60 per month. Application with copies of testimonials "which will not be returned" to be sent to—

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Rajshahye.

Baulealı, the 13th June 1876.

N. B.—All applications must reach by the 1st proximo.

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"Hurdutta," "Sudaphall" and "Ramborose," lately arrived from Trinidad per Royal Mail and P. and O. Steamers are hereby notified, that the Government Emigration Agent at Calcutta is prepared to pay them the sum of Rs. 7083-5-4 deposited in the Colonial Treasury Trinidad per Remittance to India.

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